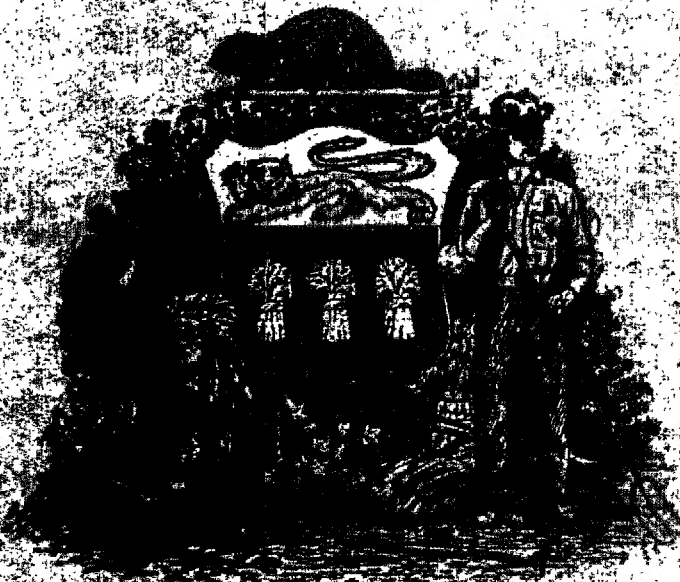


SASKATCHEWAN

CANADA



1500

SASKATCHEWAN

CANADA

The Prairie Land

Would you feel the charm of the prairie land?
Then stand at the break of dawn,
Where the long, low sunrise floods with light
The plains of Saskatchewan.

Or stand again, at the set of sun,
As the light in the West grows dim:
While the blue gray clouds with crimson lined,
Lie low on the prairie's rim:

Till the coulee waters reflect at last
The clouds, and the dying light:
And the stately form of the wild duck sails
Dark over the surface bright.

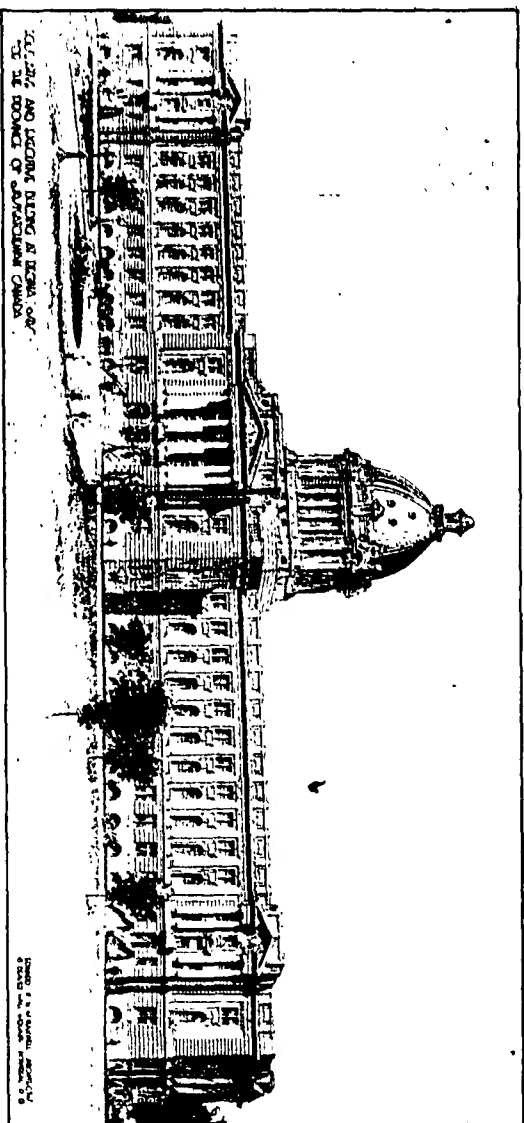
Would you learn the spell of the prairie land?
Then follow the winds at play,
As the long grass waves, and the flowers toss,
In their varied colours gay.

Those prairie flowers! Where else do grow
Such hosts of anemones rare?
Such mounds of roses, interspersed
With the blue-eyed flax so fair?

The expansive green 'neath the deep blue sky,
The miles of grass with its bloom,
The horizon, dotted with settlers' shacks,
The wind with its soft perfume—

These hold the charm of the prairie land,
To all of us once and again
The winds blow over the lakes after
The lure of the Western plain.

—Laura E. Marshall.



The Legislative and Executive Buildings for Saskatchewan will be completed in 1910, and will cost \$1,500,000.
HARRIS, ARCHT.



SASKATCHEWAN

"Oh, would ye hear, and would ye hear
Of the windy wide Northwest?

Faith 'tis a land as green as the sea,
That rolls as far and rolls as free,
With drifts of flowers, so many there be,
Where the cattle roam and rest," O'Neill.

The latest of a number of important changes in the confederation of provinces known as the Dominion of Canada was the admission as provinces of parts of the organised North-West Territories. That change took



Before the white man claimed the red man's home

Denison, Indian Head

place in 1905 when the districts of Assinibola, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Athabasca were constituted the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and were given self-government similar to that enjoyed by the other Canadian provinces.

The remarkable progress of these provinces, which previously to September, 1905, had a common history, and the conditions that now obtain might almost lead one to

regard them as having been for a long time in the advanced state in which the visitor now finds them. The evolution of conditions has, however, been rapid. As recently as fifty years ago this vast prairie region was the home of innumerable wild animals and bands of untamed Indians. The lordly bison, the hungry wolf, the cunning fox, the skulking coyote, the treacherous lynx, the timid badger, the industrious beaver, and many other species of wild animals were found in their native haunts and supplied the nomadic Indian tribes with a means of livelihood.

The scene is changed. No longer does the bison roam the prairie. The few survivors of the countless herds whose gallop sounded like distant reverberating thunder are confined to the national parks and forest reserves where they are protected by the government and are objects of undisguised interest to the descendants of the white man by whom so many of them were ruthlessly destroyed. The red man who regarded the broad expanse of plain and the endless winding river valleys as his by right of inheritance has been retired to the Indian reserve where the remnant of a once numerous race follows a more prosaic existence than did his native ancestor, and now endeavours, not unsuccessfully, to imitate the customs of his pale-faced brother. The plains on which the buffalo thrived before the advent of the white man and the fatal Winchester now support herds of cattle and horses. The domain of the Sioux, the Cree, the Ojibwa, and the Chipewyan have become the home of farmers from all parts of the world; and the cosmopolitan population gathered here under the sheltering folds of the Union Jack has demonstrated the fertile broad acres to be the granary of the empire.

The province may be divided generally into four well-defined zones. In the south, and extending as far north as Saskatoon, with the exception of a considerable district north of the Qu'Appelle Valley comprising the Beaver Hills, Touchwood Hills, etc., the country consists of open rolling prairie. North of Saskatoon and extending to the southern edge of the great northern forest, which in Saskatchewan is bounded on the south by a line passing from Swan river north-westerly through the vicinity of Prince Albert, the country is mixed prairie and woodland, and is splendidly adapted for mixed farming and for stock raising. North of this belt of mixed prairie and woodland lies the great northern forest, the northern edge of which may be described by a line drawn from the northern part of Reindeer lake to the southern part of Lake Athabasca. This timbered belt is covered with a forest of spruce, tamarack, jack pine, poplar and birch. The remainder of the country is not thickly wooded, although black spruce, banksian pine and poplar are found in the far northern part of the province.

The southern part of the province consists for the most part of a gently rolling plain dotted here and there with placid lakes and clumps of trees with occasional open



What civilization has done for the Indian. Group at Indian Industrial School near Regina

level prairie where the plain as far as the eye can reach is unbroken by slope or declivity and the gaze is unobstructed by even a single tree.

There are, however, in different parts of the province ranges of low hills intersected by ravines, many of which are well wooded and supply considerable quantities of fuel; in a few of them the trees are large enough to make lumber. The most important are: The Coteau, including the Dirt Hills, which extends from the international bound-



A branch of a crab-apple tree in J. A. Killough's orchard near Pense

dary west of Estevan to a point beyond the Elbow of the Saskatchewan river; Cypress Hills, south of Maple Creek; Wood Mountain, south of Moose Jaw, near the international boundary; Moose Mountain, north of Arcola; Last Mountain, Touchwood and Beaver Hills, north of the Qu'Appelle Valley; Eagle Hills, south of Battleford; Pasqua Hills, east of Prince Albert.

Portions of the wooded area in the park country have been reserved from settlement by the government in order to provide timber and game preserves. In Saskatchewan, the following Dominion forest reserves have been formed:



Harvesting oats on the farm of Thomas Glaister near Prince Albert

James, Prince Albert

Beaver Hills, north of the Qu'Appelle; The Pines, west of Prince Albert; The Moose Mountain, north of Arcola; and the Porcupine, No. 2, in the north-east, between Canora and Erwood. Near the eastern boundary between the main line and the Reston-Wolseley branch of the Canadian Pacific railway is a wooded area of a few hundred square miles which is covered with a scattered growth of poplar and cottonwood.

The south-western is perhaps the most suitable part of the province for ranching; and in the districts west of the Coteau and south of the South Saskatchewan river the stockmen have until recently been allowed to pasture their



The home of a retired farmer, Lumsden

Tegart, Lumsden

herds and were but little interested in the invasion of the homesteaders.

The domain of King Wheat has, however, gradually been extended and the arable areas are being made to yield their generous tribute of golden grain. The Cypress Hills, Wood Mountain, The Coteau, and the more hilly areas intervening will always be, however, the secure retreat of the rancher where he may continue to produce some of the finest horses and beef cattle in the world.

In 1901, settlement was confined mostly to a narrow belt of territory extending about fifty miles west of the boundary of Manitoba, to a strip of about the same width extending as far west of Moose Jaw furrowed by the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, and to settlements

adjacent to Prince Albert and the Saskatchewan river above that point. There was also a sparse population in Battleford, Maple Creek and a few other districts. At present the area that may be regarded as being populated, though sparsely in places it is true, is several times greater in extent than the parts that were settled in 1901.

The events of the last five or six years have demonstrated that millions of acres of land that previously were regarded as of very little value for agricultural purposes are capable of producing magnificent crops of cereals. In the earlier years, the famous Indian Head and Pheasant Plains districts were regarded as unrivalled for wheat production; and while the results achieved by them in grain growing have assisted in no small measure in making the Canadian North-West justly famous, it must be conceded that successful cereal production is not by any means confined to these areas. Similarly, the future may demonstrate that those tracts of land within the provincial boundaries which are believed by some to be better fitted for grazing than for agricultural purposes are well suited to the growth and maturity of cereal crops.

BOUNDARIES AND AREA.

The province lies between the 49th and 60th parallels of north latitude, and between the meridians of 102 and 110 degrees west from Greenwich; or, more, familiarly, its southern border is the international boundary, the dividing line between Canada and the United States. South of Saskatchewan are the states of North Dakota and Montana; east of it is the province of Manitoba; west of it is the province of Alberta, and on the north and north-east it is bounded by the unorganised North-West Territories.

Its greatest length is 760 miles; and its width on the south is 393 miles. At the middle it is 300 miles wide; and at the northern boundary it has a width of 277 miles. The area of this great quadrangle is 250,650 square miles of which 8,318 square miles is water. The land surface contains 155,092,480 acres.

ALTITUDES.

The province comprises the greater part of the second prairie steppe, which in Canada extends westward from the elevations known under the following names: Pembina Mountain, near Morden; Tiger Hills; Beautiful Plains, near Arden and Neepawa; Riding Mountain; Duck Mountains, Porcupine Hills; and Pasqua Hills. This steppe has an average elevation of about 1,500 feet above the sea level; although a part of the province in the Cypress Hills region attains an altitude at the summit of 4,243 feet. This, however, is exceptional. The elevation of Lake Athabasca in the extreme north-east is only 690 feet above the level of the sea. The following statement gives the elevation at certain places in the province:

	Feet
Cypress Hills (the summit).....	4,243
Maple Creek	2,495
Battleford	1,620
Lloydminster	2,114
Lake Athabasca	600
Wood Mountain (west summit)...	3,371
Weyburn	1,847
Mortlach	1,061
Crink	1,006
Hanley	1,869
Saskatoon	1,574
Clark's Crossing	1,630
Rosthern	1,657
Prince Albert	1,398
Estevan	1,860
Arcola	1,082
Moosomin	1,884
Yorkton	1,633
Erwood	1,078
Cumberland Lake	870
Reindeer Lake	1,150
Wollaston Lake	1,300

The elevations of the eastern and western boundaries of the province at the points of intersection by the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway are 1,794 and 2,430 feet respectively. At certain places on that line of railway the elevation is as follows:

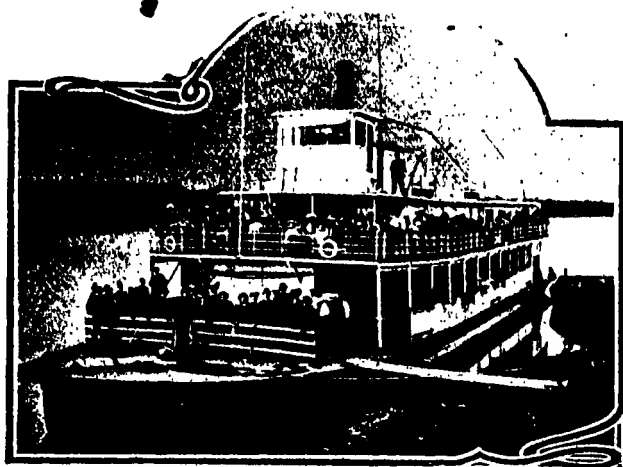
	Feet
Fleming	1,794
Moosomin	1,884
Brondview	1,900
Greenfell	1,957
Indian Head	1,924
McLean	2,284
Regina	1,885
Moose Jaw	1,767
Swift Current	2,423
Carmichael	2,637
Walsh	2,430

RIVERS.

The province is traversed by both branches of the Saskatchewan river, which is one of the largest in Canada. Indeed, the province derives its name from this, its greatest river. "Saskatchewan" is an Indian word meaning "rushing water." The river has its source in the Rocky Mountains, and after winding its devious way across the plain for a distance of about 1,200 miles empties into Lake Winnipeg and the chain of lakes drained by the Nelson river into Hudson Bay. Where the South Saskatchewan river enters the province, its height above the sea level is 1,892 feet; about 200 miles farther down the river, at the Elbow, where it turns sharply to the north-east, its elevation is 1,683 feet; at Saskatoon it is 145 feet lower; and at the confluence of the north and south branches below Prince Albert it is only about 1,250 feet above the level of the sea. The north branch of the Saskatchewan is 1,689 feet above the sea level at Fort Pitt, near its entrance to the province; 1,500 feet at the mouth of the Battle river; and 1,360 feet at Prince Albert. Between the confluence of the two branches and where it empties into Lake Winnipeg, it falls 540 feet, or a total fall in its course from the

Intersection of the provincial boundary by the South Saskatchewan to where it empties into Lake Winnipeg of 1,182 feet. The principal tributaries of the Saskatchewan river are in Alberta.

In the farther north, the Churchill river, 1,000 miles in length, drains an area of about 115,500 square miles, which contains many large lakes. These two rivers carry by far the greatest part of the water flowing through Saskatchewan; but there are also a number of smaller streams whose beds are eroded almost as deeply, thus showing that they have been at some time swift rushing rivers. The Qu'Appelle, 270 miles long, and the Souris,



"Out for a time" on the Saskatchewan river, Prince Albert

James, Prince Albert

450 miles long, both of which are tributary to the Assiniboine, are examples of the latter class.

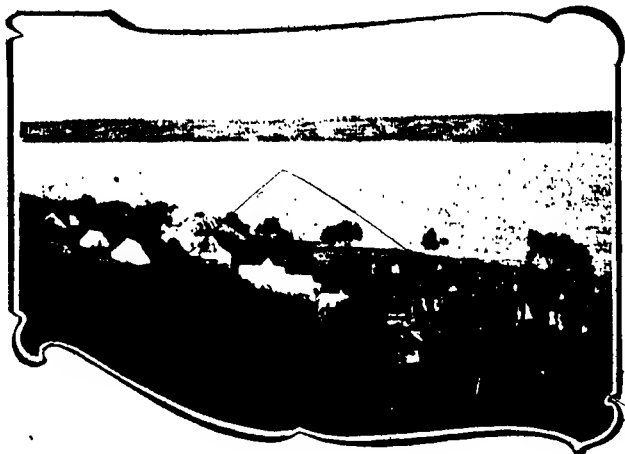
A feature of the southern part of the province is the Coteau (Fr. slope or hill), which divides the headwaters of the Missouri, flowing south, from the streams flowing north and east. Another divide is found nearly to coincide with the 55th parallel of north latitude, about twenty-five miles north of Prince Albert, and marks the division of the feeders of the Churchill and North Saskatchewan rivers. A height of land running in a north-westerly direction across the northern part of the province from about the source of the Clearwater river forms a watershed from which a number of rivers flow north into Lake Athabasca and some others empty south into the feeders of the Churchill river.

LAKES.

Saskatchewan has some large lakes, the most important of which are found in the north and are connected with

the Churchill and other rivers. The largest is Lake Athabasca. Reindeer and Wollaston Lakes also are of considerable size. Nearly all of them, excepting Lakes Chaplin, Johnston and the Quill Lakes contain fish in abundance. The Qu'Appelle lakes, which nestle in the Qu'Appelle Valley, are becoming famed on account of the beauty of their situation, and early entice numbers of campers to their shores. Last Mountain lake, a short distance north-east of Regina in the famous Last Mountain Valley, and many others are becoming better known annually as places where aesthetic tastes may be gratified.

The principal lakes in the province and their areas in square miles are as follows: Assiniboia, 141; Athabasca, 2,842; Buffalo, 281; Candle, 150; Chaplin, 66; Cree, 407; Cumberland, 166; Dore, 242; Ile a la Crosse, 188; Johnston, 131; Last Mountain, 98; Little Quill, 70; Lac la Plonge, 383; Manitou, 67; Montreal, 137; Namew, 66;



A beauty spot on Last Mountain Lake, nine mile north
of Regina *Tegart, Lumsden*

Quill, 163; Red Deer, 86; Reindeer, 2,437; Rouge, 344;
White Loon, 97; Witchikan, 70; Wollaston, 906.

CLIMATE.

Not many years ago the popular impression concerning the great plain lying west of Ontario and north of the Western States was that by reason of the climatic conditions prevailing therein it was unsuited for the growth of the ordinary crops or even for residence; but a few of the more resolute and enterprising farmers of Eastern Canada unbidden pushed their way into this country, vast as an empire, and demonstrated that the climate is suited to the production of the best grain, vegetables and live stock in the world, and that it is pre-eminently healthful



Lebret Indian Industrial School. A charming spot in the beautiful valley of the Qu'Appelle.
Canadian Indian Herald

and invigorating. And when we make the very interesting comparison of this country with others in the same latitude we wonder how so erroneous an impression as we have referred to could have been formed and fostered. In our perplexity, we conclude that to the lack of information and to the circulation of erroneous reports by interested persons must be attributed the former prevalence of that opinion.

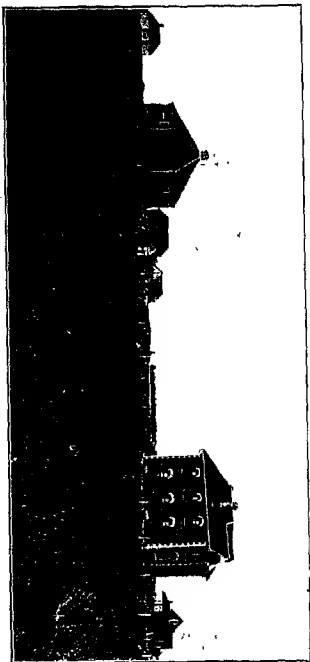
The British Islands lie in the same latitude as the Province of Saskatchewan. Denmark, the Netherlands,



A plum tree in J. A. Killough's orchard near Pense

Belgium, the greater part of Germany, and about half of Russia are as far north as Regina or Winnipeg. Edinburgh, Scotland, is farther north than any of the settled parts of Saskatchewan. Christiana, the capital of Norway, and St. Petersburg, Russia, are in the 60th parallel of north latitude—the northern boundary of Saskatchewan.

The climate of Great Britain and of some other countries in Europe is of course influenced by the Gulf Stream, and

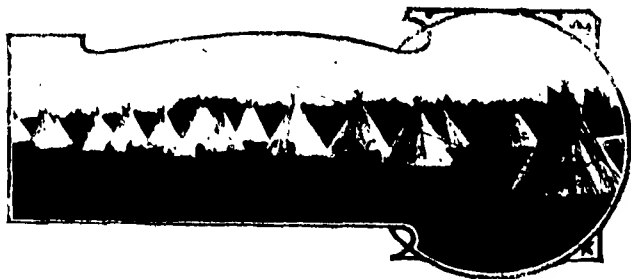


Three stages in the evolution of a homestead. First the log shack on the left of the picture, then the small frame house on the right, and now the fine brick and stone residence in the foreground. The home of G. Spring Rice, Perre.

House of G. Spring Rice

It is recognised that the influence of the ocean in regulating climatic conditions and in preventing extremes is important. There are, however, a number of features pertaining to the climate of Saskatchewan that combine to make it a very pleasing one. The elevation above the sea, which is from 1,500 to 3,000 feet, insuring clear and dry atmosphere; the comparatively light precipitation, adequate, however, for all practical purposes; the equable temperature during the winter months, and the light snowfall; the very large proportion of bright sunshine; the summer breeze and the clear pure air; these are features of the climate of Saskatchewan that may be emphasised. Nor is there ever such devastation by storm or flood, earthquake or cyclone as is reported with too awful frequency from other parts of the world.

Precipitation occurs principally during the period of vegetation. The total rainfall is not much greater than is required to bring the crops to maturity; and the greater part of it occurs during the months in which it is most required. June and July are the wettest months in the year, although May and August are only moderately dry.



An Indian Encampment

Two-thirds of the annual precipitation occurs in the form of rain between April and September.

The temperature during the summer season rises frequently to about 100 degrees; but the days are tempered by a never-falling breeze, and the nights are cool and pleasant after even the hottest days. The number of hours of sunlight is greater here during the summer months than in the more southern latitudes; and the clear healthful atmosphere is particularly refreshing and invigorating.

The autumn season in Saskatchewan is probably unsurpassed in any other part of the world. The rare atmosphere perhaps is never so pleasing as at that time, when the warm bright days following nights during which the thermometer dips slightly below the freezing point produces an exhilaration that makes life more than mere existence.

The winter, which usually begins about or shortly before the beginning of December and continues without interruption until the middle or end of March, is undoubtedly

cold, but with the aid of comfortable houses and suitable clothing and furs it inspires no dread and, indeed, is not unpleasant. The infrequent occurrence during that time of thaws or rain, and the absence of humidity, the large proportion of bright sunshine, and the stillness of the atmosphere when the weather is coldest tend to make our winter weather healthful and even enjoyable. "Blizzards" or severe snowstorms occasionally occur; but they are not as a rule accompanied with extreme temperatures. Indeed the temperature seldom falls to rise perceptibly when winds of any considerable velocity occur. And the infrequency of thaws and the equability of the temperature cause a noticeable absence of pneumonia and those kindred troubles that are so much dreaded in more moist and changeable climates.

In an ordinary season, the winter ends about the middle or end of March, and in a few of the last twenty years the snow disappeared before the end of February. In some seasons grain has been sown about the middle of March,



Noon hour at some of the "Granaries of the Empire"

but that is very exceptional, and usually seeding is not in full swing until April.

In the ranching district, west and south of Swift Current, the Chinook winds occur at intervals during the winter. These warm dry winds blowing from the south-west cause the snow to disappear rapidly; and as it melts under the influence of the sun and atmosphere the moisture seems to be evaporated. It is the occurrence of this wind that makes the south-western part of the province such an ideal ranching district. In that vicinity the stock winters well on the range.

The subjoined tables of temperature and precipitation will assist the reader to obtain a correct impression of the climatic conditions of the province during the last ten years. In every case in which the recorded precipitation is given the snowfall is reduced to its "water equivalent." Ten inches of snow is regarded as being equivalent to one inch of water.

AVERAGE MONTHLY PRECIPITATION.

Table of precipitation in Saskatchewan by months during the ten years 1899-1908; also the precipitation recorded during the growing period, April-September. In each of these years. This table is a compilation, averaged, of all the available data respecting precipitation at all the meteorological stations in the province in each year since 1899; and should not be taken to mean that any meteorological station may not show a higher or a lower average than is given for the province:

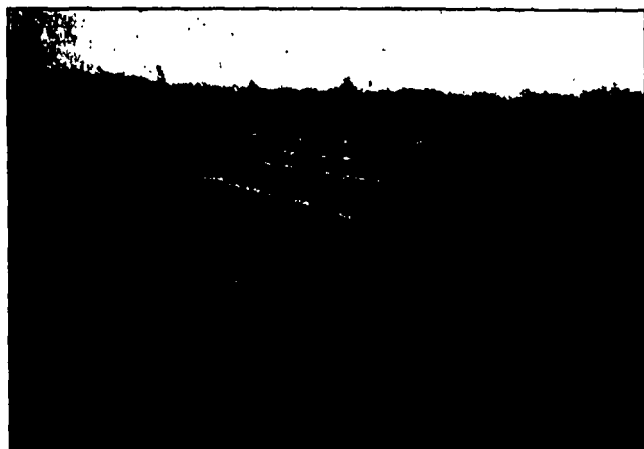
MONTH	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	Average precipitation for 10 years by months
January	29	96	80	49	77	50	119	115	69	113	70	70
February	111	31	26	36	143	22	115	74	75	47	66	66
March	90	103	17	33	280	69	141	53	50	167	162	162
April	81	74	115	44	50	76	58	149	36	36	72	72
May	113	91	221	258	162	344	397	103	134	232	210	210
June	481	364	522	285	261	132	473	460	107	370	249	249
July	127	181	128	190	296	410	220	405	154	214	258	258
August	201	349	116	242	123	430	164	100	410	276	241	241
September	62	141	157	200	120	186	54	312	254	104	165	165
October	131	29	36	95	52	47	10	53	87	142	61	61
November	51	12	152	60	27	71	38	20	55	47	50	50
December	43	29	138	37	51	56	78	62	55	51	50	50
Total	1548	1500	1708	1594	1640	1843	1830	1848	1569	1366	1700	1700
April-September	1076	1200	1259	1280	1006	1526	1370	1538	1136	1302	1290	1290

ANNUAL PRECIPITATION AT CERTAIN STATIONS.

This table is a compilation of the precipitation at each of the meteorological stations specified during each year since 1895. It may be noted that the records for 1907 are incomplete in the case of Prince Albert and Qu'Appelle. In the case of the former the records for January and December are omitted, and for Qu'Appelle the record since July is missing. For 1908, the record for Prince Albert does not include precipitation during March, April, May, July and December; and the record for Regina does not include statistics of precipitation during the last three months of the year.

Year	Battle ford	Indian Head	Prince Albert	Qu'Ap- pelle	Regina	Swift Current
1895	12.01	15.12	14.14	15.29	11.29	12.33
1896	12.03	14.81	10.04	21.03	18.00	14.11
1897	10.53	10.40	18.03	12.05	9.32	10.24
1898	14.25	20.03	15.74	21.05	13.28	15.25
1899	18.42	13.34	29.88	19.27	14.59	19.38
1900	20.41	15.36	22.40	16.52	11.81	14.00
1901	10.57	23.26	19.46	20.47	18.02	18.58
1902	13.49	16.01	20.01	24.37	15.22	17.04
1903	16.06	18.95	16.87	20.09	14.54	18.38
1904	10.00	20.09	16.00	22.22	15.38	12.84
1905	10.55	22.82	19.27	24.55	18.05	15.08
1906	10.91	16.51	19.84	22.15	18.92	18.91
1907	10.11	18.43	16.22*	12.04*	15.12	13.17
1908	16.02	18.29	16.23*	18.75*	12.33	12.00

*Part of year only.



Ornamental hedges on the Experimental Farm, Indian Head

MEAN TEMPERATURES.

The following table, which is a compilation of all available data respecting the temperature at each meteorological station in the province in each year since 1899, gives the mean temperature in Saskatchewan for each month in these years. It may be explained that the mean temperature for each month is ascertained by adding the highest and the lowest temperatures recorded for each day of the month and dividing the total by twice the number of days in the month. The monthly average for the same period, and the annual mean are also given. In the summary is included a statement of the mean temperatures during the months of April-September, which is practically the period of vegetation:

MONTH	1903	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	10 years average	
January	10.0	-14.6	6.6	1.1	4.1	3.8	10.3	5	11.2	-1.3	2.9	
February	8.9	6.2	6.5	4.5	8.5	2.6	8.3	3.4	3.4	-7.2	3.8	
March	10.3	14.9	15.9	20.7	25.0	10.8	19.3	19.7	15.0	1.2	14.5	
April	38.9	24.9	41.4	37.0	35.1	38.0	36.4	32.0	47.0	32.6	37.4	
May	50.7	39.7	47.2	48.2	53.6	48.6	52.7	38.2	56.5	46.2	50.2	
June	56.8	57.8	59.4	56.1	57.6	59.5	52.7	55.5	62.6	57.4	55.5	
July	61.5	61.6	65.6	62.4	62.2	60.0	61.9	65.7	64.2	64.7	63.3	
August	58.2	57.7	62.7	61.1	58.7	57.3	62.3	62.9	62.1	58.9	60.5	
September	52.7	47.0	55.8	52.5	50.1	45.5	49.4	46.7	49.9	51.9	50.1	
October	37.3	42.1	43.1	36.2	42.8	43.8	40.5	44.8	42.9	36.9	40.9	
November	27.0	26.3	21.9	27.3	32.8	21.8	19.7	22.7	15.7	34.8	25.0	
December	9.9	14.7	3.3	14.7	10.6	12.1	1.8	13.2	13.3	10.4	13.4	
Annual mean	35.4	31.4	35.9	31.0	35.3	33.6	34.6	36.0	34.1	32.2	33.3	
April-September	51.5	48.1	55.8	51.5	52.7	51.5	52.6	51.7	57.0	51.3	51.1	

LOWEST TEMPERATURES.

The following table shows the lowest temperature recorded at any time during each of the twelve months of the last thirteen years at the meteorological stations in Saskatchewan specified herein.

STATION	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Battleford	1896	-42.0	-29.0	-18.0	4.0	28.0	42.0	37.0	35.0	13.0	10.0	-40.0	-40.0
	1897	-38.0	-27.0	-12.0	15.0	32.0	37.0	42.0	31.0	25.0	10.0	-25.0	-34.0
	1898	-28.0	-30.0	-28.0	-10.0	26.0	28.0	38.0	38.0	26.0	14.0	-33.0	-35.0
	1899	-40.0	-46.0	-27.0	11.0	15.0	34.0	41.0	31.0	29.0	14.0	-24.0	-32.0
	1900	-21.0	-10.0	-36.0	21.0	29.0	31.0	42.0	42.0	24.0	18.0	-24.0	-22.0
	1901	-37.0	24.0	13.0	6.0	25.0	34.0	40.0	32.0	22.0	13.0	-2.0	-31.0
	1902	-29.0	-32.0	-19.0	11.0	23.0	31.0	43.0	40.0	24.0	16.0	-24.0	-33.0
	1903	-41.0	-46.0	-24.0	6.0	15.0	32.0	42.0	41.0	28.0	19.0	-14.0	-26.0
	1904	-32.0	-44.0	-19.0	12.0	29.0	38.0	39.0	32.0	26.0	15.0	-9.0	-30.0
	1905	-35.0	-40.0	-9.5	9.0	25.0	32.0	41.0	38.0	26.0	4.0	-15.0	-6.0
	1906	-40.0	-32.0	-15.0	15.0	24.0	39.0	40.0	36.0	24.0	14.0	-12.0	-38.0
	1907	-50.0	-46.0	-18.0	2.0	10.0	34.0	44.0	36.0	21.0	8.0	0.0	-21.0
	1908	-31.0	-20.0	-31.0	-10.0	22.0	33.0	44.0	34.0	20.0	12.0	-23.0	-23.0
Indian Head	1896	-38.0	-30.0	-20.0	8.0	20.0	39.0	35.0	31.5	24.0	4.0	-38.0	-33.0
	1897	-34.0	-31.0	-18.0	15.0	20.0	28.0	39.0	32.0	42.8	8.0	-32.0	-32.0
	1898	-23.0	-30.0	-32.0	-10.0	20.0	27.0	33.0	32.0	25.0	16.0	-24.0	-26.0
	1899	-35.0	-13.0	-27.0	-23.0	17.0	37.0	41.0	33.0	22.0	-1.0	16.0	-26.0
	1900	-27.0	-37.0	-27.0	18.0	21.0	32.0	38.0	35.0	25.0	18.0	-28.0	-32.0
	1901	-27.0	-29.0	-20.0	-9.0	24.0	31.0	44.0	36.0	22.0	15.0	-4.0	-34.0
	1902	-35.0	-30.0	-24.0	5.0	27.0	34.0	36.0	35.0	21.0	10.0	-10.0	-34.0
	1903	-31.0	-42.0	-25.0	10.0	21.0	30.0	35.0	40.0	24.0	11.0	-16.0	-27.0
	1904	-47.0	-44.0	-26.0	7.0	26.0	34.0	38.0	33.5	24.0	13.0	-13.0	-38.0
	1905	-31.0	-13.0	-10.0	10.0	16.0	33.0	42.0	30.0	31.0	9.0	-24.0	-22.0
	1906	-33.0	-38.0	-15.0	13.0	20.0	27.5	42.0	36.0	25.0	13.0	-15.0	-26.0
	1907	-42.0	-42.0	-10.0	-3.0	6.0	34.0	41.0	33.0	22.0	12.0	1.0	-27.0
	1908	-71.0	-24.0	-32.0	-10.0	21.0	34.0	41.0	34.0	20.0	11.0	-14.0	-32.0

LOWEST TEMPERATURES—Continued.

STATION	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Prince Albert	1895	-50.0	-43.1	-22.0	4.0	29.0	30.5	38.5	51.1	23.3	10.6	-34.8	-39.4
	1897	-40.0	33.4	...	14.6	24.3	30.6	40.6	53.0	21.9	19.7	-23.5	-34.5
	1898	-31.5	33.7	26.5	-12.5	24.3	...	35.0	36.1	23.5	12.3	-28.7	-37.9
	1899	-42.0	-45.0	-33.0	17.0	18.5	31.5	40.5	31.5	28.5	15.5	9.3	-34.5
	1900	-39.5	-44.5	37.0	17.0	23.0	35.7	40.5	33.0	25.0	21.5	-27.5	-25.8
	1901	46.5	-26.4	-21.2	3.0	27.5	31.5	44.5	33.7	26.5	16.5	7.5	-34.5
	1902	37.5	28.5	-29.5	8.0	28.0	39.5	39.8	43.0	24.5	16.5	-19.5	-36.0
	1903	-42.5	-44.5	-23.0	3.5	16.5	35.3	37.5	37.5	24.2	20.0	-17.5	-25.5
	1904	-42.5	46.5	31.5	9.5	28.5	33.6	37.0	31.5	27.5	21.0	-12.0	-36.0
	1905	-49.5	-39.3	-18.0	5.5	23.5	36.5	36.5	41.5	25.5	-4.5	-19.5	-14.3
Qu'Appelle	1906	-41.7	-42.0	-29.5	13.0	22.5	32.0	42.0	35.5	27.5	21.5	-10.0	-40.5
	1907	...	-18.5	-17.0	0.5	2.5	32.5	41.0	35.7	19.5	16.5	1.5	...
	1908	-35.0	-26.0	...	...	...	34.0	44.0	35.0	17.5	13.3	-21.0	...
	1896	-40.0	-30.0	-17.0	11.0	31.6	40.5	36.8	33.0	26.0	6.0	-29.8	-29.4
	1897	-43.5	-28.0	...	12.8	19.5	29.0	40.0	34.0	24.6	12.0	-24.6	-30.0
Regina	1898	-16.5	-27.4	-26.0	-8.0	-20.5	24.7	34.4	35.4	24.8	16.0	-22.5	-28.0
	1899	-31.5	-42.7	-23.8	-24.0	20.6	37.0	38.0	35.0	24.0	5.2	18.4	-24.4
	1900	-25.5	-36.5	-26.0	17.5	20.0	34.8	39.3	38.0	24.0	20.8	-22.6	-23.3
	1901	-32.0	-27.0	-18.6	-4.6	25.5	30.6	44.6	38.6	25.7	18.0	-2.5	-34.4
	1902	-33.6	-27.2	-25.0	5.2	27.0	32.5	36.0	37.0	23.2	18.0	-9.0	-30.6
	1903	-24.2	-37.6	-20.0	6.0	22.0	28.8	38.3	41.9	24.5	19.0	-10.0	-27.3
	1904	-15.5	-37.0	-18.0	8.0	24.2	34.5	36.7	34.0	28.2	20.3	-3.0	-36.0
	1905	-26.5	-37.4	-10.0	9.8	20.3	34.4	40.9	44.1	30.0	8.2	-19.5	-16.4
	1906	-32.0	-36.2	-18.7	14.4	22.0	35.5	40.5	33.5	26.0	21.0	-12.2	-28.0
	1907	-30.7	-37.0	-10.0	-1.5	8.3	34.5	40.0	...	...	...	...	...
	1908	-20.5	-20.0	-17.0	-7.0	20.0	22.0	38.0	35.0	...	12.0	-14.0	-31.6
Regina	1896	-38.0	-20.0	-23.0	10.0	21.5	29.5	36.0	33.0	20.5	6.5	-46.5	-36.0
	1897	-35.0	-34.5	...	14.0	21.5	28.5	38.5	32.0	...	9.0	-32.0	-33.0

1898	...	-23.5	28.5	-28.0	-7.0	23.0	25.0	...	35.0	24.0	17.0	-25.0	-28.0
1899	...	-34.0	-46.0	-30.0	-20.0	17.0	35.0	...	34.0	24.0	...	...	...
1900	...	...	...	-23.0	12.0	29.0	23.0	...	37.0	...	...	...	...
1901	...	42.0	-25.0	-30.0	7.0	26.0	22.5	...	41.0	35.0	18.0	0.0	-37.0
1902	...	-28.0	-28.0	-27.0	0.0	25.0	30.0	...	31.0	28.0	11.0	-14.0	-39.0
1903	...	-29.0	-47.0	-27.0	5.0	20.0	23.0	...	40.0	29.0	15.0	-23.0	-30.0
1904	...	-40.0	-40.0	-20.0	9.0	26.0	32.0	...	38.0	31.0	17.0	-11.0	-34.0
1905	...	-30.0	-43.0	-8.0	7.0	12.0	30.4	...	41.0	40.0	29.0	3.0	-23.0
1906	...	-35.0	-30.0	-17.0	15.0	10.0	35.0	...	37.0	31.0	14.5	-11.0	...
1907	...	-15.0	-46.0	-17.0	-4.0	10.0	32.5	...	39.0	28.4	9.5	0.3	-22.5
1908	...	-22.0	-32.5	-18.0	-10.5	20.0	30.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1896	Swift Current	-32.0	-22.0	-6.0	15.6	32.0	40.0	...	40.0	28.0	20.9	-30.0	-30.0
1897	...	-10.0	-20.0	...	20.0	36.0	33.4	...	37.5	28.0	14.5	-32.0	-30.0
1898	...	-12.8	-20.0	20.0	2.0	26.0	31.0	...	40.8	28.0	16.0	-18.0	-19.0
1899	...	-33.5	-41.5	-22.5	-5.5	22.3	33.0	...	44.0	36.5	12.3	20.0	-15.0
1900	...	-10.5	-35.0	-16.0	23.5	28.0	32.0	...	40.0	39.0	23.0	22.5	...
1901	...	-21.0	-18.0	-12.0	17.8	23.0	33.0	...	43.0	38.0	17.0	4.0	-27.0
1902	...	-24.0	-28.0	-12.0	16.0	30.0	33.0	...	41.0	32.0	18.0	-6.0	-22.0
1903	...	-18.0	-31.0	-20.0	15.0	13.0	35.0	...	43.0	25.0	19.0	-17.0	-24.0
1904	...	-12.0	-28.0	-22.0	12.0	28.0	38.0	...	39.0	23.0	26.0	-2.0	-26.0
1905	...	-25.0	-41.0	-2.0	8.0	26.0	32.0	...	48.0	40.0	32.0	-10.0	-8.0
1906	...	-32.0	-17.0	-19.0	15.0	24.0	40.0	...	38.0	37.0	16.0	-11.0	-21.0
1907	...	-1.0	-41.0	0.0	8.0	12.0	33.6	...	38.0	36.0	13.0	2.0	-12.0
1908	...	13.0	16.0	-15.0	-2.0	25.0	33.0	...	42.0	39.0	16.0	-10.0	-25.0

HIGHEST TEMPERATURES.

The following table shows the highest temperatures recorded at any time during each of the months in the last thirteen years at any of the meteorological stations specified herein. It is not the average highest but merely the highest temperature recorded during each of these months:

STATION	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Battleford	1895	36.0	46.0	42.0	70.0	79.0	90.0	95.0	81.0	81.0	80.0	38.0	44.0
	1897	36.0	27.0	40.0	74.0	81.0	82.0	87.0	97.0	81.0	75.0	83.0	38.0
	1898	34.0	28.0	36.0	74.0	83.0	95.0	92.0	91.0	98.0	96.0	50.0	43.0
	1899	37.0	44.0	24.0	72.0	78.0	83.0	96.0	81.0	82.0	90.0	56.0	48.0
	1900	48.0	26.0	44.0	78.0	82.0	92.0	81.0	81.0	78.0	70.0	53.0	43.0
	1901	30.0	48.0	42.0	75.0	80.0	77.0	87.0	98.0	82.0	74.0	43.0	48.0
	1902	40.0	43.0	41.0	86.0	87.0	76.0	86.0	86.0	97.0	80.0	42.0	38.0
	1903	42.0	36.0	46.0	89.0	88.0	84.0	80.0	82.0	74.0	74.0	62.0	40.0
	1904	43.0	46.0	37.0	75.0	73.0	83.0	94.0	81.0	76.0	71.0	61.0	32.0
	1905	36.0	48.0	61.0	70.0	70.0	88.0	87.0	85.0	76.0	68.0	60.0	42.0
	1906	41.0	34.0	72.0	81.0	85.0	85.0	84.0	84.0	81.0	78.0	43.0	31.0
	1907	28.0	45.0	40.0	51.0	75.0	83.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	78.0	43.0	52.0
	1908	42.0	41.0	41.0	81.0	81.0	85.0	94.0	91.0	91.0	73.0	32.0	42.0
Indian Head	1898	42.0	47.0	47.0	68.0	77.0	92.0	94.5	90.0	82.0	80.0	34.0	45.0
	1899	34.0	30.0	38.0	82.0	91.0	92.0	91.0	92.0	71.0	79.0	66.0	42.0
	1900	33.0	38.0	35.0	77.0	84.0	95.0	97.0	90.0	97.0	96.0	51.0	46.5
	1901	37.0	41.0	29.0	65.0	75.0	82.0	97.0	85.0	81.0	77.0	58.0	41.5
	1902	43.0	34.0	42.0	81.0	94.0	105.0	97.0	98.0	73.0	71.0	42.0	38.0
	1903	35.0	40.0	42.0	79.0	94.0	90.0	83.0	91.0	81.0	75.0	52.0	42.0
	1904	40.0	39.0	42.0	67.0	88.0	79.0	87.0	90.0	77.0	76.0	50.0	32.0
	1905	37.0	34.0	55.0	73.0	92.0	84.0	86.0	81.0	74.0	75.0	73.0	39.0
	1906	43.0	32.0	38.0	75.0	78.0	90.5	92.0	85.0	80.0	89.0	68.0	30.0
	1907	30.0	51.0	63.0	79.0	78.0	85.0	80.0	88.0	81.0	73.0	50.0	40.0
	1908	40.0	40.0	57.0	84.0	78.0	87.0	92.0	97.0	81.0	75.0	49.0	33.0
	1909	20.0	41.0	44.0	46.0	70.0	86.0	81.0	81.0	71.0	71.0	55.0	48.0
	1910	40.0	39.0	43.0	76.0	83.0	85.0	94.5	88.0	94.0	74.0	38.0	40.0

Prince Albert

1896	32.2	42.2	41.8	68.3	76.5	85.3	91.5	80.1	81.9	77.0	72.0	44.2
1897	25.0	21.9	...	81.0	82.0	79.6	85.4	81.5	81.5	71.4	63.0	38.0
1898	35.5	28.0	33.0	70.0	82.0	...	81.0	81.5	81.2	81.0	44.0	43.0
1899	38.4	45.8	28.5	67.0	88.6	80.0	81.5	77.5	81.2	80.0	52.5	45.0
1900	53.2	22.0	43.4	79.0	81.2	93.0	77.9	81.0	81.2	64.0	46.0	48.0
1901	21.0	52.0	40.0	79.0	88.5	73.5	86.0	80.0	81.2	73.0	39.5	52.0
1902	39.0	46.0	42.0	65.6	87.5	75.0	83.8	94.5	75.0	71.5	41.0	40.0
1903	45.4	39.8	49.5	68.5	90.0	81.0	81.6	76.5	70.8	67.5	65.5	43.5
1904	42.0	26.5	41.8	75.0	76.5	87.8	84.5	78.5	71.5	67.5	56.5	38.8
1905	23.0	43.0	51.0	78.0	78.5	88.4	81.9	83.0	69.8	60.0	55.0	41.5
1906	43.5	31.0	62.4	78.0	81.0	85.0	85.8	87.5	76.0	64.5	38.0	30.0
1907	46.0	41.0	47.0	67.0	67.0	85.0	80.0	80.0	73.4	60.0	50.5	...
1908	36.5	43.5	...	...	...	83.5	92.0	73.0	80.5	70.0	...	...

Qu'Appelle

1896	31.4	42.5	43.4	68.0	72.0	88.7	90.8	93.4	90.9	79.5	34.0	41.0
1897	38.0	30.0	...	81.4	81.5	83.3	85.0	94.3	85.0	78.0	64.5	39.0
1898	30.6	34.0	36.7	71.8	81.6	98.0	96.7	88.7	83.8	51.7	49.6	42.2
1899	38.9	40.0	29.0	63.0	72.0	79.0	93.5	81.5	80.0	77.0	53.6	43.0
1900	42.6	32.0	42.0	79.5	82.0	100.5	93.5	91.8	80.0	70.2	50.0	38.2
1901	35.0	38.7	30.4	78.2	81.4	76.8	82.6	90.0	79.3	71.0	57.3	42.3
1902	40.1	41.2	41.5	66.2	85.5	85.5	81.5	88.3	78.0	71.5	49.8	35.2
1903	37.0	39.5	54.8	72.1	88.0	82.4	81.7	83.8	76.5	71.1	73.4	41.7
1904	31.5	30.4	36.6	72.2	73.4	86.0	83.4	81.4	78.3	66.5	64.7	43.0
1905	30.1	49.8	61.6	75.5	71.7	84.5	81.0	88.0	79.7	73.0	59.4	39.9
1906	40.8	39.7	55.3	82.2	85.0	79.0	94.0	97.8	90.3	77.3	49.2	33.1
1907	20.0	42.0	42.5	44.8	72.5	81.8	81.7	81.7	92.5	...	...	...
1908	41.0	40.0	42.5	75.0	78.0	81.0	92.0	85.0	...	71.0	52.0	40.0

Regina

1896	38.0	40.0	45.0	68.0	74.0	91.0	93.5	50.0	82.0	80.2	41.5	40.5
1897	26.0	29.0	...	83.0	91.5	91.0	91.5	91.5	81.0	81.5	68.0	44.0
1898	41.0	40.5	37.5	72.5	85.0	90.0	...	91.0	90.0	52.0	46.0	42.0
1900	45.0	52.0	23.0	65.0	71.0	88.0	...	87.0	82.0	...	...	...
1901	36.0	29.0	42.0	68.0	93.0	102.0	93.0	97.0	81.0	70.0	51.0	39.0
1902	41.0	39.0	35.0	68.0	92.0	80.0	91.0	92.0	86.0	73.0	57.0	42.0
1903	38.0	39.0	38.0	65.0	88.0	78.0	89.0	90.0	81.0	75.0	53.0	33.0
1904	36.0	25.0	32.0	71.0	92.0	84.0	83.0	81.0	78.0	78.0	73.0	42.0
1905	34.0	35.0	62.0	70.0	77.0	88.0	93.0	98.0	81.0	70.0	65.0	41.0
1906	38.0	38.0	57.0	74.0	84.0	81.0	81.0	83.0	77.0	75.0	63.0	37.0
1907	21.0	36.0	41.0	82.0	87.0	81.0	92.0	98.0	92.0	77.5	48.5	...
1908	39.5	38.0	42.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	87.0	86.6	77.4	71.5	57.4	45.0

HIGHEST TEMPERATURES—Continued.

STATION	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Swift Current.....	1896	50.0	50.0	52.0	68.0	77.8	94.0	97.0	88.0	82.0	51.6	44.0	48.0
"	1897	40.0	34.0	41.5	78.6	90.0	95.0	87.5	96.0	85.0	76.4	66.0	40.0
"	1898	33.0	41.3	41.5	73.0	79.5	95.0	98.5	91.2	81.0	68.0	48.0	48.0
"	1899	41.0	41.5	41.0	67.0	72.0	83.0	98.0	90.0	81.0	76.0	60.0	47.3
"	1900	51.0	40.0	66.0	74.5	90.0	101.0	95.0	95.0	80.0	70.0	50.0	41.0
"	1901	42.0	44.0	50.0	83.0	91.0	76.0	92.0	91.0	81.0	72.0	60.0	41.0
"	1902	50.0	42.0	47.0	64.0	87.0	97.0	83.0	89.0	82.0	75.0	50.0	39.0
"	1903	42.0	38.0	53.0	76.0	91.5	93.0	90.0	92.0	81.0	77.0	77.0	54.0
"	1904	40.0	35.0	39.0	77.0	77.0	93.0	93.0	88.0	81.0	70.0	61.0	46.0
"	1905	46.0	58.0	66.0	78.0	79.0	87.0	85.0	91.0	81.0	84.0	53.0	44.0
"	1906	45.0	49.0	70.0	86.0	87.0	81.0	91.0	99.0	90.0	74.0	54.0	40.0
"	1907	26.0	42.0	45.0	51.0	75.0	83.0	83.0	94.0	80.0	75.0	63.0	54.0
"	1908	42.0	43.0	46.0	75.0	90.0	96.0	102.0	101.0	90.0	75.0	61.0	44.0

MEAN TEMPERATURES.

The following table gives the mean temperature at certain specified meteorological stations for each month in each of the last thirteen years. The mean temperature for the month has been ascertained by adding the highest and the lowest temperatures recorded for each day of the month, and dividing the total by twice the number of days in the month. The table of mean temperatures on another page differs from this only in that it is an average of the mean temperature of all the meteorological stations in the province, while this relates only to the stations specified herein:

STATION		Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Bathford	1886	8.0	12.5	14.6	35.5	50.9	60.8	66.4	60.8	40.7	50.8	40.7	-1.9	7.1
	1887	0.1	0.1	5.1	43.3	57.7	60.3	63.5	63.5	43.1	53.1	43.1	10.3	4.6
	1888	8.1	0.1	11.0	34.9	53.6	59.7	65.2	65.2	35.4	53.5	35.4	16.4	10.3
	1889	2.5	6.4	1.9	32.6	48.0	58.3	64.8	64.8	36.7	51.0	36.7	32.6	8.4
	1900	6.9	4.5	10.0	45.2	51.8	60.9	62.9	62.9	41.9	50.2	41.9	13.2	13.4
	1901	1.0	4.1	18.8	38.5	58.0	65.6	63.6	63.6	45.2	46.6	45.2	20.7	14.8
	1902	9.5	7.0	17.8	38.2	54.4	62.1	61.7	61.7	41.8	51.2	41.8	15.3	-0.7
	1903	2.7	5.4	8.5	36.3	49.9	61.8	60.8	60.8	43.4	46.1	43.4	19.8	13.2
	1904	1.3	-12.9	7.5	36.6	51.3	58.6	62.7	62.7	43.6	58.9	43.6	31.6	11.2
	1905	1.6	5.3	32.0	40.8	50.5	56.5	63.9	63.9	34.9	53.5	34.9	29.9	15.7
	1906	6.4	7.0	17.1	47.4	49.0	60.9	67.4	67.4	43.7	55.0	43.7	22.3	1.1
	1907	17.7	1.8	14.0	27.2	40.6	60.7	63.8	63.8	42.6	50.0	42.6	28.3	12.7
	1908	10.3	9.5	9.0	39.4	51.6	58.6	64.5	64.5	37.0	53.2	37.0	25.1	6.1
Indian Head	1886	1.3	11.5	13.1	31.6	50.7	61.1	64.7	64.7	36.6	46.5	36.6	-0.2	11.6
	1887	1.9	1.3	5.5	38.6	51.6	59.0	63.9	63.9	40.6	58.9	40.6	11.5	5.6
	1888	6.7	4.8	8.1	36.7	55.1	27.0	66.5	66.5	33.8	52.4	33.8	17.9	10.6
	1889	0.2	6.0	1.3	31.6	49.2	57.4	64.3	64.3	36.0	53.9	36.0	33.6	7.4
	1900	7.1	-1.8	11.4	47.0	56.1	63.3	64.3	64.3	43.0	50.9	43.0	13.2	12.3
	1901	0.5	-0.6	17.0	37.3	51.7	54.2	66.2	66.2	43.7	46.4	43.7	22.0	10.6
	1902	9.2	6.9	19.5	35.3	52.7	52.4	62.7	62.7	30.6	43.7	30.6	19.5	-0.1

MEAN TEMPERATURES—Continued.

STATION		Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Prince Albert..	"	1903	4.8	1.6	12.6	32.8	50.2	60.1	61.5	64.9	52.9	34.9	29.7	15.1
	"	1904	0.4	10.5	6.4	34.0	51.6	57.9	60.7	58.6	46.2	43.7	21.2	9.5
	"	1905	2.1	5.1	30.5	38.5	48.1	56.8	63.1	58.0	49.3	43.0	30.5	9.1
	"	1906	7.3	6.8	17.4	44.6	48.3	56.4	66.2	62.9	55.9	42.0	21.1	4.0
	"	1907	14.0	10.4	16.9	26.1	38.4	52.3	64.7	58.1	46.9	40.5	21.4	14.7
	"	1908	9.5	8.3	9.4	37.4	49.9	57.8	68.5	58.6	54.2	37.8	27.9	11.4
	"	1909	-10.1	7.2	11.5	32.7	49.7	58.4	63.7	58.1	48.4	37.7	1.1	8.2
	"	1910	-1.0	1.9	....	48.7	53.6	57.9	61.3	61.5	54.6	39.6	-9.8	8.3
Qu'Appelle	"	1896	3.4	0.5	10.2	35.7	52.1	57.2	63.3	60.0	50.8	33.2	16.6	8.9
	"	1897	-6.5	-7.2	1.5	31.3	47.0	57.2	62.3	56.1	52.4	36.6	20.3	4.9
	"	1898	3.1	-7.1	11.4	44.5	54.4	60.0	60.1	58.4	49.3	41.0	13.0	10.0
	"	1899	4.2	3.4	17.8	38.0	57.7	54.8	63.1	60.7	46.2	43.8	16.3	10.3
	"	1900	6.2	9.3	16.9	35.4	51.5	52.5	62.1	61.7	49.0	38.8	15.2	0.1
	"	1901	2.5	3.8	9.0	32.7	47.2	50.8	62.1	52.9	44.0	40.7	19.9	8.9
	"	1902	-1.0	11.4	8.0	36.4	48.8	53.1	60.6	56.2	48.1	40.7	20.3	5.4
	"	1903	4.3	1.0	26.3	38.7	50.2	55.3	63.4	62.3	49.4	32.3	26.5	14.5
	"	1904	4.3	3.4	14.4	43.9	47.7	60.2	64.5	59.9	51.4	41.0	22.9	1.0
	"	1905	....	4.2	12.9	25.0	37.9	50.3	61.8	56.5	46.0	42.1	27.5	....
	"	1906	8.1	9.5	....	....	....	56.2	62.8	56.1	51.2	37.1	22.3	....
	"	1907	-2.1	12.1	13.2	34.6	51.3	60.9	63.9	53.5	50.1	38.8	0.7	13.6
	"	1908	1.6	2.7	....	39.4	54.9	56.5	63.5	62.2	50.6	41.7	11.4	6.2
	"	1909	8.5	4.7	10.2	35.4	51.0	58.8	64.1	61.7	53.2	34.1	11.4	....
	"	1910	-1.1	-7.7	1.3	32.0	45.9	57.1	64.2	58.9	53.0	36.5	35.5	8.9
	"	1911	10.7	-5.0	12.4	47.8	57.7	63.1	63.8	62.5	50.7	44.3	14.7	14.2
	"	1912	2.0	3.0	19.8	37.6	50.3	55.8	66.2	63.3	46.5	46.0	24.4	11.9
	"	1913	11.7	9.4	20.2	38.1	53.8	53.0	62.5	62.1	51.3	42.1	22.2	33.3
	"	1914	5.9	4.5	14.0	40.2	50.1	59.7	60.6	58.9	47.0	45.5	22.1	11.6
	"	1915	2.1	7.6	8.3	34.3	51.6	58.1	63.3	59.0	50.5	44.5	33.8	10.7
	"	1916	0.3	6.4	30.9	38.7	47.7	56.1	62.5	61.3	50.3	36.0	29.7	17.1

1904	9.0	7.1	17.0	45.1	48.6	59.4	66.7	63.8	57.2	43.9	23.4	5.5
1907	12.1	9.1	17.6	25.8	30.7	58.3	61.8	50.9	54.1	37.9	27.7	11.4
1908	12.8	9.8	10.7	37.8	49.6	57.6	63.8	50.9	54.1	37.9	27.7	11.4
Regina												
1893	-2.5	9.6	12.7	35.2	51.6	61.9	64.8	59.6	48.8	36.8	-0.3	9.4
1897	0.6	0.2	13.2	38.6	54.6	58.7	64.4	62.3	53.1	41.2	11.9	6.5
1898	6.2	3.2	13.2	34.2	50.3	56.9	64.4	62.3	53.1	35.0	20.4	11.3
1899	-0.2	-8.6	-0.5	30.6	47.0	57.5	63.6	62.8	50.3	42.2	13.5	12.9
1900	0.6	0.2	12.9	46.7	56.9	62.6	63.6	63.1	47.1	43.7	22.5	13.1
1901	9.6	7.1	17.4	36.3	58.8	56.5	60.7	61.6	48.6	38.3	19.3	0.1
1902	3.8	0.5	18.0	34.9	52.1	51.7	59.9	58.9	47.0	43.5	31.2	10.6
1903	0.7	-11.5	9.6	38.0	50.4	57.4	61.7	57.9	49.4	42.3	32.1	8.6
1904	2.6	0.8	30.7	36.1	47.1	55.7	62.1	64.1	52.3	34.9	26.9	11.2
1905	3.9	4.3	12.1	42.7	47.0	58.5	64.9	62.1	55.6	41.7	22.1	27.2
1906	15.8	4.0	11.9	23.7	39.5	58.9	60.5	59.8	49.6	40.7	27.2	14.6
1907	5.5	6.2	8.5	37.3	49.7	56.8	60.5	59.8	49.6	40.7	27.2	14.6
1908	5.5	6.2	8.5	37.3	49.7	56.8	60.5	59.8	49.6	40.7	27.2	14.6
Swift Current												
1896	-6.3	21.6	20.4	39.1	50.1	62.8	60.2	61.6	50.2	42.7	4.0	26.8
1897	9.6	10.5	13.4	43.3	56.5	61.2	65.5	67.2	58.1	43.7	15.2	14.7
1898	17.2	12.3	13.4	36.4	52.0	59.8	63.4	66.9	54.4	37.3	22.0	17.7
1899	7.1	-2.5	4.9	36.2	47.5	57.9	65.9	69.4	51.0	38.2	32.8	16.8
1900	21.7	4.2	23.1	48.7	57.5	65.8	66.6	62.9	51.4	43.6	19.8	19.5
1901	9.3	9.4	28.2	43.5	59.7	55.3	67.5	65.7	46.8	48.3	20.3	9.9
1902	16.9	13.0	25.4	40.0	54.8	55.2	62.7	63.1	52.2	44.1	23.3	21.5
1903	15.1	10.5	14.8	42.3	49.3	61.7	62.6	60.3	49.3	47.0	23.6	17.8
1904	10.1	3.1	11.6	38.3	51.7	60.2	65.0	62.3	53.1	45.9	37.4	21.7
1905	6.2	11.6	35.4	41.2	49.3	57.7	64.2	67.3	55.9	38.1	23.6	11.8
1906	14.4	17.2	22.9	47.7	49.9	50.8	66.0	65.0	56.9	45.0	24.8	20.1
1907	8.6	13.9	19.7	31.0	42.6	57.1	63.1	61.6	51.1	48.3	31.7	20.1
1908	17.7	14.8	16.9	43.5	53.5	58.9	66.1	61.4	56.2	37.6	30.9	17.1

THE SOIL.

Geologists and scientists have been at considerable pains to explain the conditions that produced a soil which probably is unequalled for fertility in any other country of equal extent. In the report of the geological survey department for 1906, Mr. R. Chalmers, in reporting the results of his work during the summer of that year, which included a study of the surface geology of the prairies in this province and in Alberta, refers to the subject. A part of his report is appended hereto:

The plains or prairies of the Canadian North-West are really the upper or northern extension of the great valleys of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers into Canada. As has been shown by the late Dr. G. M. Dawson, these plains rise gradually from east to west in the form of steppes, being 800 or 900 feet above sea-level at or near Winnipeg, while at the foot of the Rocky Mountains they are 4,000 feet or more. Their ascent is not regular, however, each steppe having certain features peculiar to itself. Elevations called mountains occur in a number of places. The steppes are best seen along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Though these prairies may be called plains, the term can hardly be applied strictly to the features of the second and third steppes, which in many localities have a rolling aspect and numerous inequalities of the surface.

The materials constituting the surface deposits of this great prairie region are of different kinds, as is shown by the following general section of the beds in descending order:

1. A dark or blackish, tough clay, containing some sand and silt, but nevertheless forming, when wet, a soft tenacious mass, very sticky and coherent. In dry weather it bakes and becomes almost as hard as a brick. In the Western States this deposit is usually called "guisabo," and the name is gradually being adopted in Manitoba and the new provinces.

The thickness of this deposit is variable; sometimes it is only a few inches, while in local areas it is eight to ten feet or more. It occurs in all the hollows of the first and second steppes and occasionally on the higher grounds, though on the latter in a comparatively thin sheet and in flat, wet areas. The more elevated grounds and the ridges and hills are generally devoid of it. So far as it has been studied it seems to be a vegetable formation, which in the lower grounds grew in shallow lakes, ponds and swamps, accumulating in situ (in its original situation) for ages. Dead and decayed water-and-marsh plants, together with peat and other vegetation growing in moist places, seems to make up the bulk of this deposit. The intermixed fine sand and silt have probably been carried into the swamps and ponds by rains, wind, etc., from the higher and drier grounds surrounding them. The occurrence of this black soil on the higher level tracts indicates that these were also marsh and swamp lands at one time. The wide horizontal areas covered by this formation show that it must have been formed in water that was very shallow. On the first and second prairie steppes it does not seem that this black soil could have any other but a lacustrine (Latin, lacus, a lake) origin; but on the third steppe in Alberta it is possibly of sub-aerial growth in some places, unless the levels of the country have changed very considerably since its deposition or growth. In the latter district, it must be admitted that the areas occupied by this black soil are not in all places in the horizontal attitude in which they usually occur in Manitoba, where it is so widespread. This fact and its thickness in the province last-mentioned would indicate that it was a region of shallow lakes, marshes, and bogs for a long time. This black soil is the formation which makes the plains so fertile.

2. Beneath the black loam just described, a grey clay of variable thickness occurs almost everywhere on the plains. From this clay considerable quantities of common brick is manufactured. It seldom exceeds a thickness of four to five feet, and generally contains more or less sand, and frequently, a few pebbles.



Denison, Indian Head

Superintendent's residence, Experimental Farm, Indian Head

3. Below this lies a harder clay, somewhat similar to No. 2, but with compact, rusty strata, often called "hardpan." These harder strata sometimes alternate with clays of a pebbly or coarse texture.

Anyone who visits Saskatchewan at the close of a favourable crop season will be impressed by the very remarkable fertility of the soil. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating," and evidence that the soil of Saskatchewan is characterised by the ability to produce a high average yield of wheat, oats, barley and potatoes for many years in succession without the application of any fertilizers or without even the growing of leguminous crops is found in the experience of a great many of the early settlers who have been for years producing these crops from the same land without any apparent diminution of the yield. Further evidence is found in the reports of the Experimental Farm, which has been maintained at Indian Head by the Dominion Government for a number of years. The average yields of wheat, oats, barley and potatoes at the Experimental Farm at Indian Head not only are maintained from year to year but are larger than at any of the other experimental farms maintained by the Dominion Government in other provinces. The records of the average yield of grain crops, as published in the reports of the department of agriculture for the province, show that during the years for which records are available, the average has been very satisfactory excepting in 1907 and 1908. But the results of even these admittedly unfavourable years compare very creditably with the records of some of the grain producing states in America and other wheat countries. For comparative purposes a statement is given herewith showing the average yields for a number of years in Saskatchewan and elsewhere. These figures, with the exception of those for Saskatchewan, are taken from the 1907 Year Book of the United States department of agriculture.

Comparative statement of the average yield of wheat per acre, 1901-1908:

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Saskatchewan	25.41	22.57	19.44	17.51	23.09	21.40	13.52	13.68
Kansas	18.5	10.4	14.1	12.4	13.9	15.1	11.0	.....
Minnesota	12.9	13.9	13.1	12.8	13.3	10.9	13.0	.....
North Dakota	13.1	15.9	12.7	11.8	14.0	13.6	10.0	.....
South Dakota	12.9	12.2	13.8	9.6	13.7	13.4	11.2	.....
Nebraska	17.1	20.9	15.7	13.6	19.4	22.0	18.1	.....
Iowa	16.2	12.7	12.4	11.6	14.2	15.7	13.4	.....
Russia	7.9	11.1	10.6	11.5	10.9	7.7	.....	.....
United States	15.0	14.5	12.9	12.5	14.5	15.5	14.0	.....

GRAIN CROPS.

Grain growing in Saskatchewan may be regarded as only in its beginning. When we consider how small in proportion to the whole of the province is the area now



Picking crab-apples on the Dominion Experimental Farm
Indian Head

under cultivation, we may well stand amazed at the possibilities of this giant young province. The crop districts into which the province is divided for statistical purposes have a total area of 86,826,240 acres. The total area of the principal grain crops in 1908 was 5,970,841 acres, or 6.88 per cent. of the area of the crop districts.

We have not, however, taken into consideration the large area in the middle of the province between the North Saskatchewan and Churchill rivers. An extensive belt, lying in that latitude and extending in a north-westerly direction, is at present covered with heavy spruce forest; but it is regarded by men who have passed over parts of it as being valuable not only for the forest wealth that is found there and for the coal and iron that may be found in it, but also for its soil, which we are told is in many places extremely fertile. Mr. J. Burr Tyrell, M.A., F.G.S., who spent several seasons in that region while



A road in Northern Saskatchewan

James, Prince Albert

acting under instructions of the Geological Survey, states that that area is excellently suited for agricultural purposes, and that it is for the most part excellent agricultural land. He gave as his opinion that that tract of land in the forest belt will yet be as fine an agricultural land as any in the whole of the Canadian North-West, as he saw abundant evidence of rich vegetation. Fine gardens were found in places, horticulture being eminently successful wherever attempted. Mr. Tyrell regards the land as being similar to the Ontario soil, and states that in north central Saskatchewan the soil will produce everything found in Ontario, except in the southern peninsula. He saw potatoes, carrots, cabbage, turnips, cauliflower, and all the ordinary garden produce growing there. The sum-



Quay's farm near Regina

Boat Regatta

mers are warm; and the rainfall is sufficient. The number of hours of sunshine is greater in that latitude than farther south. Mr. Tyrell believes that the country will support a large population.

Archdeacon J. McKay, superintendent of Anglican missions, has had a long and varied experience in that large district north and east of Prince Albert. For ten years he was located at Stanley mission on the Churchill river and thus spent considerable time in the vicinity of Lac la Ronge. According to Archdeacon McKay, the forest belt extends from about twenty miles north of Prince Albert. On the south shore of Lac la Ronge limestone rock is found; but at Ile a la Crosse there is no rock. All kinds of wild fruits,—blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries, saskatoons and wild currants,—are found in abundance. For seven years Archdeacon McKay grew wheat in the vicinity of Lac la Ronge without having once had it frozen. On one occasion a frost was experienced in August at Prince Albert but the garden products at Lac la Ronge were not affected by frost until several days later.

In 1875, in the course of his explorations in that year, Professor John Macoun came from the Athabasca river via Methy Portage and thence by a chain of lakes and rivers to the Saskatchewan river near Prince Albert. His impression of the soil and the climate was that they are suited to the production of cereal and other crops. He learned that in that year the potatoes were frozen in Manitoba several days earlier than at places north of the North Saskatchewan river.

The extensive area of arable land, unsurpassed for fertility, that are found in the southern half have hitherto tempted the earlier settlers from locating in the other more wooded parts of the province. Now, however, settlement is pressing onward towards the forest belt; but until a railway is constructed northward from Prince Albert, or from some other point, no very great population of that part of the province may be expected, as it is a region of immense distances and without transportation facilities settlers are not likely to be attracted beyond a reasonable distance from places where supplies are obtainable and markets available.

A matter of very great importance in connection with successful agriculture is the amount of the annual precipitation. A pleasing feature of the climate of Saskatchewan is that the rainfall occurs during the months in which it is required for the successful growth of the crops. The snowfall is comparatively light, and the aggregate precipitation for the year is less than in many other countries. But when we compare the yields of the crops with those of other localities we are led to the conclusion that not only is the precipitation adequate, but that other essentials, warm summer days filled with sunshine, and an extremely fertile soil, are present in sufficient degree to insure the results that have made the Canadian West famous. The months of May, June, July and August usually witness the seeding, growth and maturity of the

grain crops. The earliest recorded date of the beginning of seeding is March 22nd, in 1894, and the latest was May 11th, 1907. The earliest harvest was that of 1894, when cutting of oats began on July 24th. The average date since 1899 of the beginning of harvest at Indian Head in the case of barley is August 17th; of oats, August 20th; and of wheat, August 21st. The average length of time from seeding until harvest for the four grain crops at Indian Head is as follows: Barley, 107 days; oats, 114 days; wheat, 129 days; flax 103 days.

Taking one year with another and comparing the average results for a number of years with those of other countries, investigation will confirm the statement that the record of Saskatchewan in the matter of grain production in respect of quality and also of yield is second to none. The large number of farmers who have attained a



Avenue of cottonwoods, Experimental Farm, Indian Head

competency and are independent as a result of their success in agriculture, although many of them came to the province almost penniless, proves the correctness of the statement.

Appended hereto are statements of the grain production of the province by districts during the last two years, and the totals since 1898 for the territory now included in the province. On another page will be found a map which outlines the crop districts.

WHEAT.

Showing by crop districts the area and production of wheat for the years 1907 and 1908 together with the totals for the province since 1898; also the average yield per acre:

DISTRICT NO.

1907

1908

	Crop area acres	Total yield bushels	Yield per acre	Crop area acres	Total yield bushels	Yield per acre
1.	1,692,497	22,476,360	13.28	1,137,443	13,925,537	12.24
2.	453,664	7,998,096	17.63	284,215	4,310,016	15.16
3.	69,965	618,316	9.89	11,650	207,487	17.81
4.	270,693	3,554,068	13.13	182,592	2,399,259	13.14
5.	878,286	11,698,770	13.33	815,345	4,958,789	15.72
6.	165,694	1,701,575	10.27	39,198	632,655	16.14
7.	13,745	232,683	13.48	8,647	147,604	17.07
8.	84,695	1,395,895	15.61	48,586	737,918	14.98
9.	76,104	1,028,966	13.58	20,048	382,115	19.06

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YEAR	Total acreage	Total yield	Average yield	YEAR	Total acreage	Total yield	Average yield
1908	3,703,563	60,654,829	13.68	1907	777,822	15,121,015	19.44
1907	2,047,724	27,667,601	13.52	1906	580,840	13,110,330	22.57
1906	1,720,596	37,040,088	21.40	1905	469,953	11,955,039	25.41
1905	1,130,064	36,107,366	23.09	1904	382,540	3,443,671	9.00
1904	910,359	15,944,730	17.51		323,456	6,063,508	18.49

OATS.

Showing by crop districts the area and production of oats for the years 1907 and 1908, together with the totals for the province since 1898; also the average yield per acre:

DISTRICT NO.	1908				1907			
	YEAR	Total acreage	Total yield	Average yield	YEAR	Total acreage	Total yield	Average yield
1.	1908.	1,772,976	48,379,838	27.29	1903.	280,006	9,164,007	32.71
2.	1907.	801,810	23,324,903	29.09	1902.	193,200	6,975,796	36.13
3.	1906.	369,873	23,965,528	37.45	1901.	123,851	5,517,966	44.76
4.	1905.	449,808	19,213,055	42.70	1900.	96,173	1,804,561	18.68
5.	1904.	346,530	10,756,360	31.04	1899.	83,465	2,513,248	30.17
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BARLEY.

Showing by crop districts the area and production of barley for the years 1907 and 1908, together with the totals for the province since 1898; also the average yield per acre:

DISTRICT NO.	1908				1907			
	Crop area acres	Total yield bushels	Yield per acre	Crop area acres	Total yield bushels	Yield per acre		
1.	72,793	1,328,172	18.25	33,008	514,652	15.55		
2.	4,822	139,779	28.98	6,908	106,140	15.27		
3.	2,371	34,940	14.71	817	13,121	16.06		
4.	61,757	907,835	14.70	25,092	460,760	18.39		
5.	41,456	891,512	21.50	6,143	114,985	18.71		
6.	6,932	81,676	11.78	1,783	30,300	17.13		
7.	5,378	121,965	22.66	1,117	22,016	19.71		
8.	17,657	393,375	22.29	3,901	79,151	20.29		
9.	8,989	136,347	15.17	500	10,230	20.53		
1008.	229,374	3,985,724	17.38	57,679	665,523	24.94		
1907.	79,230	1,350,265	17.02	14,275	233,632	20.91		
1906.	53,565	1,316,415	24.57	11,267	354,703	31.48		
1905.	32,646	853,396	27.11	8,338	150,822	18.16		
1904.	24,650	596,336	24.27	7,656	160,604	20.97		

FLAX.

Showing by crop districts the area and production of flax for the years 1907 and 1908, together with the totals for the province since 1898; also the yield per acre:

DISTRICT NO.							
1908				1907			
YEAR	Total acreage	Total yield	Average yield	YEAR	Total acreage	Total yield	Average yield
1908.....	264,728	2,580,352	9.79	1901.....	15,917	166,434	10.45
1907.....	128,528	1,364,716	10.62	1902.....	31,644	265,627	9.02
1906.....	76,005	710,680	9.35	1903.....	16,694	153,709	9.80
1905.....	25,315	398,359	15.73				

1908				1907			
YEAR	Total acreage	Total yield	Average yield	YEAR	Total acreage	Total yield	Average yield
1.....	81,014	845,378	10.40	1.....	82,334	646,664	10.37
2.....	119,230	1,325,898	11.12	2.....	33,640	408,880	12.15
3.....	5,567	39,165	7.01	3.....	734	5,850	7.97
4.....	7,055	45,011	6.38	4.....	12,061	118,785	9.83
5.....	40,270	246,487	6.13	5.....	15,522	149,477	9.62
6.....	3,633	17,249	4.50	6.....	1,303	11,115	8.53
7.....	1,135	9,421	8.30	7.....	621	3,478	5.60
8.....	346	1,835	5.39	8.....	1,970	17,947	9.11
9.....	1,238	8,938	7.22	9.....	320	2,540	7.94

MARKETING GRAIN.

The grain trade in the province is regulated by The Manitoba Grain Act, 1900, which, however, has been amended in a number of important particulars since its enactment. Each change has secured for the farmers some concession to which they seemed to be entitled; and by it they now have secured, if they choose to take advantage of it, the greatest possible immunity from abuses that may arise in connection with the marketing of the crops.

In Canada all grain is sold according to the grades established by law. The inspectors, who are government appointees, decide the grade of all grain passing out of the country.

The fact that they are able to determine the grade of the grain to the satisfaction, on the whole, of both the buyer and the seller, is evidence that the system is an excellent one.

The warehouse commissioner, whose office is at Winni-

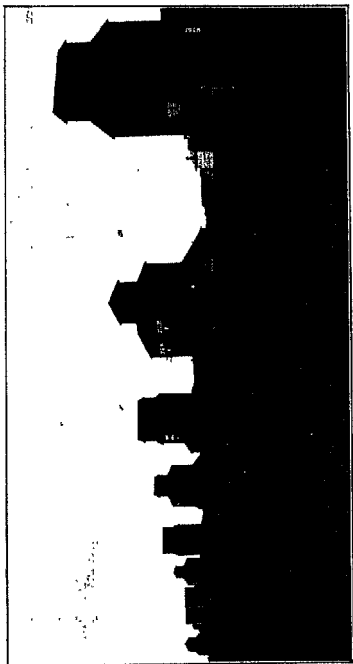


Rosthern ships about one million bushels of wheat annually

Friesen, Rosthern

peg, also is a government official. He is not allowed to have any pecuniary interest in the grain trade. In the performance of his duties under the Act he is required to have complete oversight of the grain trade generally, in order that it may be conducted rightly.

Nearly all of the grain of Saskatchewan is handled through the interior elevators. Some of these are owned by the farmers; but the most of them are owned by grain dealers and by milling companies. All grain dealers in the province must be licensed and bonded, thus securing to the farmer immunity from loss through either dishonest intentions or financial embarrassment of the dealer. There are few stations in Saskatchewan at which there is not one or more elevators. Indian Head, on the main line of the C.P.R., has 11 elevators with a total capacity of about 375,000 bushels. Rosthern has 10 elevators with 310,000



Denslow, Indian Head

Indian Head's record for wheat shipping has not yet been beaten

bushels capacity. A farmer may deliver his wheat to the elevator and receive cash for it, or, if he prefers to hold his wheat for a time with a prospect of obtaining a better price, he may store it in the elevator and secure a storage ticket settling forth that he is entitled to a stated number of bushels of wheat of a certain grade; or, if he prefers to load his grain into a car without dealing with the elevator he may do so. Loading platforms, on which the farmer may drive with a load of wheat and load directly into the car, have been erected at the principal grain shipping points in order to facilitate the handling of grain.

In 1901 the capacity of all elevators in the area now comprised in the province of Saskatchewan was 2,987,000 bushels. This has increased annually and with remarkable rapidity. At the end of 1908 there were 638 elevators and warehouses, having a total capacity of 18,139,500 bushels.

VALUES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The prime consideration in arriving at a decision with regard to a change of residence or a change of business is the advantage to be gained by making the proposed change. Saskatchewan is essentially an agricultural province, and before a farmer decides to locate here he will endeavour to estimate what advantage he will derive in doing so. If his energies are to be directed to the production of grain, of live stock, or of poultry and dairy products, he will want to know the values of these products in the nearest market. This assumption will hardly be challenged and we may proceed to show what prices are realised by Saskatchewan farmers for their produce. Flour mills are established at a number of points and as a result, all other things being equal, the price for good milling grain usually is a little better at towns where there is a flour mill than at adjacent points. But the mills of the West utilise only a small part of the wheat crop, and by far the largest part is exported to Eastern Canada and to Great Britain. As Great Britain is the world's market for all kinds of foodstuffs, the price of wheat in Saskatchewan, as in all other wheat exporting countries, is determined very largely by its value f.o.b. Liverpool, England. The grain business of the West is conducted through a grain exchange at Winnipeg, and all quotations are for grain in store at Fort William and Port Arthur. The following table shows the average prices for certain grains f.o.b. Fort William and Port Arthur during the last five years:

Average prices of wheat per bushel during the years 1904-1908 inclusive.

	No. 1 Nor.	No. 2 Nor.	No. 3 Nor.	No. 4
1904.....	.92	.80	.87	.78
1905.....	.91	.85	.80	....
1906.....	.77	.75	.72	....
1907.....	.90	.80	.83	.75
1908.....	1.00	1.04	.90	.94

Highest weekly average prices of wheat per bushel during the years 1904-1908 inclusive:

	No. 1 Nor.	No. 2 Nor.	No. 3 Nor.	No. 4
1904.....	1.05½	1.02¾	.97½	.87
1905.....	1.30	1.27	.92½	....
1906.....	.84½	.807½	.77½	....
1907.....	1.12½	1.10½	1.00	1.02¾
1908.....	1.13¾	1.11½	1.01¾	.98¾

Lowest weekly average prices of wheat per bushel during the years 1904-1908 inclusive:

	No. 1 Nor.	No. 2 Nor.	No. 3 Nor.	No. 4
1904.....	.80	.76½	.73½	.66½
1905.....	.74½	.71½	.69½	....
1906.....	.727½	.70½	.68	....
1907.....	.717½	.69¾	.68½	.65½
1908.....	.967½	.94¾	.91½	.85

Average prices of oats per bushel during 1907 and 1908, also the highest and lowest weekly average prices:

	No. 2 Canadian Western			No. 3 Canadian Western		
	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest
1907.....	.42	.577½	.34	.39	.52¾	.33
1908.....	.43	.57¾	.36¾	.40	.527½	.34½

Average prices of barley per bushel during 1907 and 1908, also the highest and lowest weekly average prices:

	Number 3			Number 4		
	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest
1907	.50	.60%	.42%	.40	.65%	.41%
1908	.50	.50%	.41%	.47	.54	.42%

Average prices of flax per bushel during 1907 and 1908, also the highest and lowest weekly average prices:

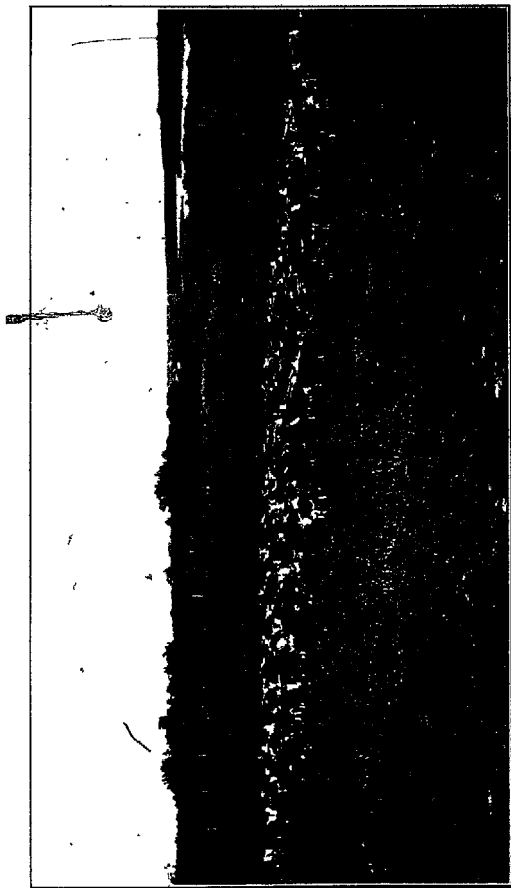
	No. 1 Northwestern			No. 1 Manitoba		
	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest
1907	1.22	1.33 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.02	1.11	1.25%	.00%
1908	1.15	1.25%	1.02%	1.13	1.23%	1.01%

The tariff of freight charges on grain from stations in Saskatchewan to Fort William or Port Arthur is from 16 to 20 cents per 100 pounds, or from 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 cents per bushel for wheat, from 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 cents per bushel for oats, from 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents per bushel for barley, and from 9 to 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents per bushel for flax.

LIVE STOCK.

The live stock industry in Saskatchewan was until the last rush of settlement the principal industry of the province. Now, however, in all parts of the province excepting the south-west corner, a district comprising approximately 25,000 square miles, grain growing occupies the most prominent place in the farmers' operations. In that part of the province where grain growing has not yet become general and large herds of cattle and flocks of sheep remain on the open range the year round, ranching is still of prime importance. In all the remainder of the province, south of the 54th parallel of latitude, grain growing is the preferred business of the farmers; and the live stock industry is forced to take a secondary place and become but complementary to the other.

There are, however, in the province some districts especially adapted to raising live stock, and these, generally speaking, are included in the great "park belt" or semi-wooded area north of the Yorkton branch of the C.P.R. and the main line of the C.N.R. Here the land is less easily broken up and the temptation to risk all in a wheat crop is thereby somewhat reduced. Large numbers of cattle are raised in this wooded belt, which runs in a



A bunch of Herefords on Mossom Boyd & Co.'s ranch near Prince Albert

James, Prince Albert

north-westerly direction across the province and varies in width from 75 to 150 miles.

According to the Dominion census of 1901, there were in that year 217,053 cattle in the territory now comprised in the province, and in 1908 there were 745,037, or an increase in seven years of 527,984. In 1906 there were exported from Saskatchewan 15,812 cattle; in 1907 the shipments aggregated 20,271; while in 1908 the cattle exported from the province numbered 38,793.

The raising of sheep is confined to the south-western part of the province. Here large flocks ranging from a hundred to many thousands are run on the open range throughout the year. In 1901 there were 73,097 sheep in the province; and in 1908 the number was 144,370.



Mixed farming in the Rosthern district

Friesen, Rosthern

The value of the sheep and lambs exported annually from Maple Creek and adjacent stations amounts to about \$100,000. About 300,000 pounds of wool is shipped annually from those stations. The value of it varies with the different seasons. In 1906 the price was about 17½ cents per pound, and in 1907 the quotations were about 2 cents less than in the previous year.

The swine industry has developed rapidly with the increase in settlement; and the number of hogs in the province increased from 27,753 in 1901 to 426,529 in 1908. Elevator screenings and low grade grain furnish a cheap and satisfactory food for swine; and the wonderful development in grain growing will furnish a further impetus to this branch of the live stock industry.

From these figures it will be seen that while "wheat is king" the province produces considerable beef, mutton and pork, of which large quantities are exported annually.



In the stock yards at Oull Lake, a Range sheep awaiting shipment ' Courtesy of C. P. Ry. Co.

The future promises a great development for this branch of agriculture. The impetus given to wheat growing in the last decade by continued heavy yields of No. 1 Hard has served for the time being to attract farmers from the sure and rational, if less remunerative, methods of farming, such as stock raising and mixed farming. But the pendulum should soon swing the other way; and when it does Saskatchewan will be as well known for her stock industry as she is famed at present for her large yields of wheat.

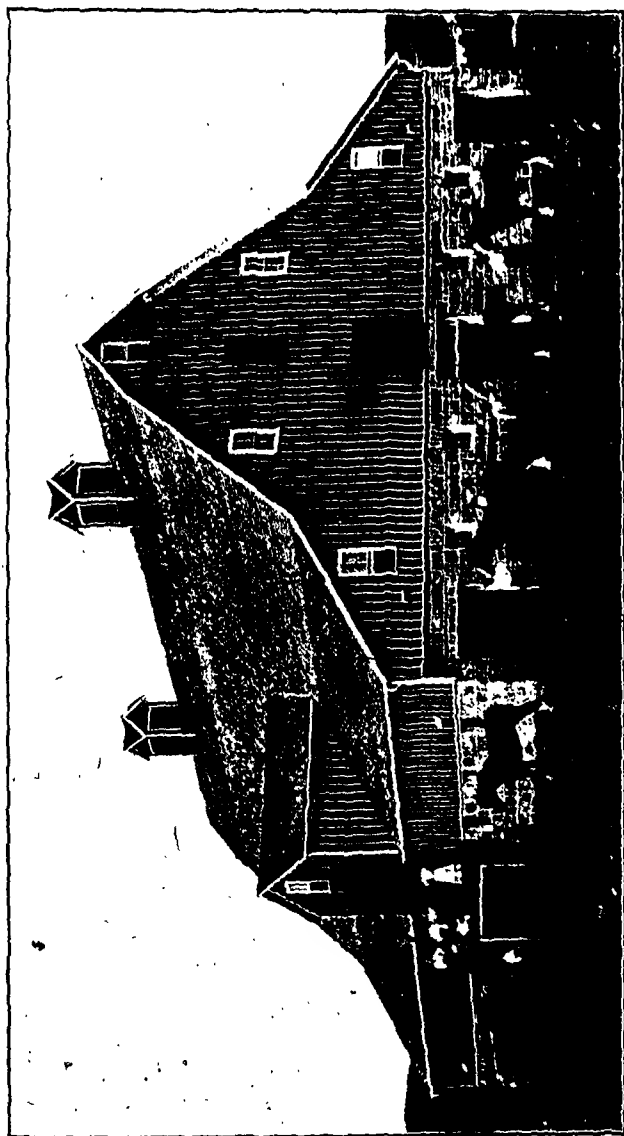
At the present time, the draft horse is one of the greatest assets of the Saskatchewan farmer. With thousands of settlers coming to our province annually, bringing few or, in many cases, no horses there has in recent years developed a great demand for farm power. Steam and gasoline engines aid the prairie farmer on all sides; but the time has not yet come for these to supersede the horse in agricultural operations.

The prices paid for horses are high. Many carloads of work horses are imported annually from Eastern Canada and some are being brought from the United States. The average price is about \$400 per team; but teams of sound, well trained horses weighing about 3,000 to 3,200 pounds per pair will bring from \$400 to \$500 at five or six years of age. The coming to the province of large numbers of new settlers annually, many of whom expect to buy horses here, has made a splendid market, which Saskatchewan farmers should be able to supply. The prices that are being paid for horses in the other provinces and the general scarcity of them at any price indicates that this industry will be a profitable one.

The department of agriculture of the province has not been lax in appreciating the opportunity now before it to aid in establishing in the province a foundation stock of draft horses that will in future years furnish cheap, efficient farm power. In 1903 a stallion enrolment Act was passed compelling the enrolment as "purebred" or as "grades" of all horses standing for service in the then North-West Territories. This Act has been operative since that time with the result that 303 purebred and 249 grades were enrolled in 1904; 88 purebreds and 71 grades in 1905; 140 purebreds and 113 grades in 1906; 153 purebreds and 124 grades in 1907 and 196 purebreds and 175 grades in 1908. (The figures given for 1903 are for the North-West Territories, what is now the province of Saskatchewan being at that time included in the Territories.)

At the present time the Clydesdales of Saskatchewan are among the foremost in America. Several large breeders and importers have at the head of their studs stallions of great individual merit, which have stood at the top in many of the leading shows in Great Britain, the United States and Canada.

But for her horses, Saskatchewan is not yet noted specially for live stock. The adaptability of the province to an easier system of farming and one from which returns may be derived more quickly, viz., wheat growing, has hitherto precluded the possibility of her winning a



On W. H. Bryce's farm at Arcola

Buchanan, Arcola

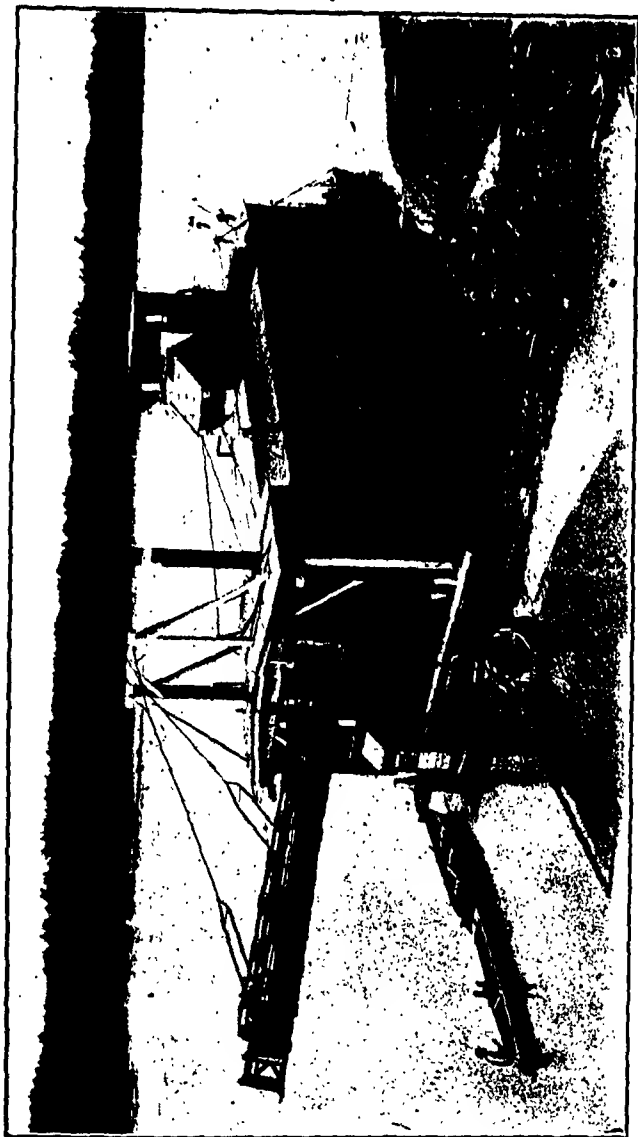
reputation in other lines. But the climate and the soil are favourable to live stock husbandry; this system of farming must eventually be recognised as most important; the large extent of her arable land and the skill and enterprise of her people give promise that Saskatchewan, in the not far distant future, will vie with the leading of her older sister provinces in supplying live stock to the markets of the world.

DAIRYING.

The rapid development of the province in recent years has created conditions that make dairying a profitable branch of farming. The ambition of the average farmer is to grow wheat, and, as a consequence, a good opening awaits capable dairy farmers who understand their business and endeavour to satisfy the requirements of the trade. The natural conditions in certain parts of the province are eminently suitable for mixed farming and dairying. Within the province itself there is a splendid market for butter during the winter months, especially if it is fresh made. In recent years the supply has not been equal to the demand.

Co-operative dairying, although in its infancy, is gradually becoming more prominent, and the creameries now in operation are being well supported. The movement during the past two years has been decidedly in favour of co-operative dairying, and there are indications that our farmers are reverting more to this line of work. Most of the creameries are under the direct supervision of the Department of Agriculture, Regina, who supervise all business transactions relating to the operation of the creamery, with the exception of arranging for cream delivery. This is attended to by a local board of directors. Butter sales are effected by the department, and advances on cream are made direct to the patrons twice each month. These advances are based upon the wholesale price of butter at the time of payment, and are forwarded regularly, even if the butter is not sold. They constitute an advance payment only; and at the end of the summer and winter seasons, which terminate on the first of November and the first of May respectively, the season's business is closed, and after deducting the actual manufacturing cost, the balance, if any, is forwarded to the patrons. The average price realised for butter for the season of 1907 was 24.22 cents, and for 1908, 23.4 cents per pound.

The statutes relating to dairying enable the department to govern effectively the various phases of organization. The aim of the officials is to establish the industry on a successful and permanent basis, and, in order to do this, legislation was passed providing for the advance of a government loan of not more than twelve hundred dollars to any creamery company or association complying with certain regulations. The loan is repayable in five years, with interest payable annually at the rate of three per cent. per annum. In order to secure a government loan, the creamery company applying must show to the satisfaction of the commissioner of agriculture that the cream



Roughledge & Ramsay's gold dredge on the Saskatchewan river, fifteen miles above Prince Albert
James, Prince Albert

from at least four hundred cows within a radius of fifteen miles can be secured for a period of six months in each of three years without encroaching upon the territory of a creamery company already established and in operation. In addition to this, the commissioner must approve of the plans and specifications of the creamery building, its location and site, together with the creamery equipment. These regulations assist very materially in protecting the welfare and development of the industry. The loan is given at a moderate rate of interest and on easy term payments, and in return the company must submit the above matters for the commissioner's approval.

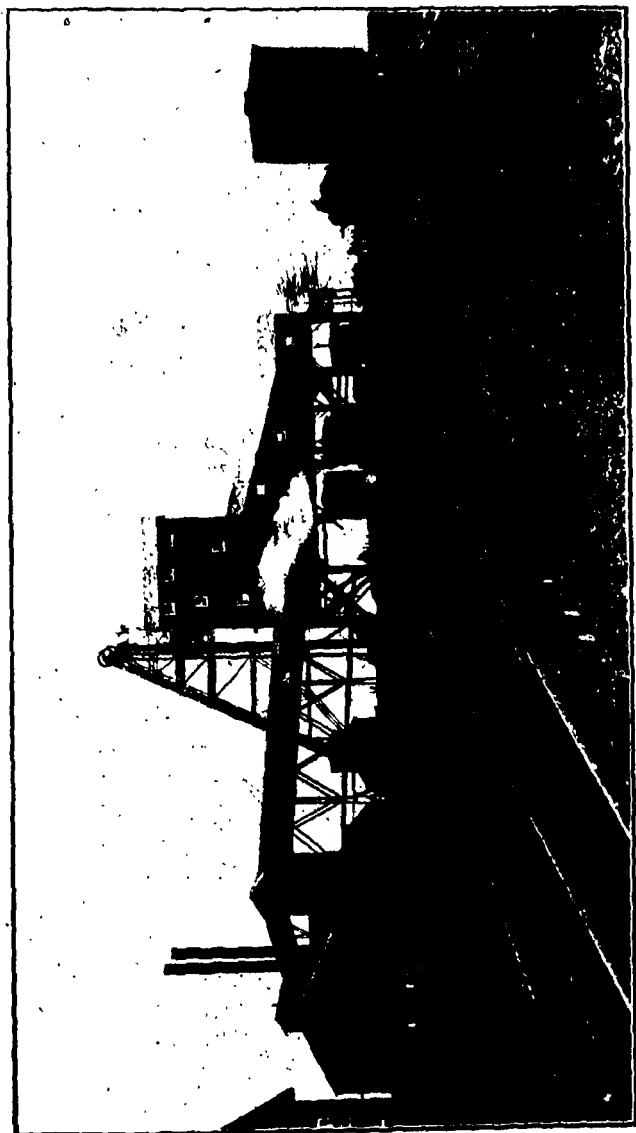
There is every reason to believe that a live, enthusiastic interest can be developed among our farmers with respect to this branch of farming, for an intelligent dairyman, who will conduct his work according to modern methods, has opportunities almost unsurpassed.

MINERALS.

It is not very surprising that Saskatchewan should be regarded as an agricultural province; because in the southern half, the part through which railways have been constructed, the general character of the country so completely favours the agricultural industry. In fact the greater part of the southern half of the province is not surpassed anywhere for agricultural purposes. It is a great mistake, however, to suppose that the province is adapted to agriculture only. North of the Churchill river, the rock formations found are similar to those that occur in the northern part of Ontario, where such sensational discoveries of minerals have been made during the last two years; and it may be assumed that similar discoveries will be made in northern Saskatchewan. In fact many fairly well substantiated reports have been circulated and credence may be attached to them on account of the evidence of the Geological Survey of Canada, which in its report announces the presence of mineral bearing formations throughout that part of the province.

During the year 1908, a number of reports concerning alleged discoveries of silver, copper and other minerals in the vicinity of Lac la Ronge, were current. That district is about 200 miles north of Prince Albert and early in the summer a number of prospecting parties were sent to examine it. A number of claims were located and samples of mineral bearing ore were brought back. Assays showed the presence of copper and silver and as a result considerable stimulus was given to prospecting.

Mr. J. Burr Tyrell, M.A., F.G.S., stated in his evidence before the select committee appointed about two years ago by the Senate of Canada to inquire into the resources of "Canada's Fertile Northland" that no other place that he had ever visited gave better indications of the presence of minerals than a region in the vicinity of Lake Athabasca in Saskatchewan. In the report of an examination of that country in 1892 and 1893, he stated that an exten-



Tipple at Manitoba and Saskatchewan Coal Co.'s mine near Bienfait

live deposit of hematite iron ore was found on the northern shore of that lake. On Camping island, in Reindeer lake, veins of pyrites were found in beds of gneiss, which on examination disclosed a small percentage of nickel and traces of cobalt. Unconfirmed reports of the discovery of gold, silver, cobalt, copper, iron, coal, mica, and other minerals have been circulated. As some of the reports originated from men who have lived in the country for years and are in a position to know whereof they speak, considerable importance may be attached to them.

Salt has been found in different places in the province. An exploring party under Mr. W. McInnes of the Geological Survey Department, visited a small salt spring in the Pasqua hills in the country north-east of Prince Albert. At other places along the western part of the province, salt and sulphur springs have been found. Just across the boundary line in Alberta, is the great salt mine at Fort McMurray, probably second to none in any part of the world.

Peat bogs have been found in a number of places in the northern part of the province, one of which is Methy Portage, near Methy lake.

Gold is found in limited quantities in the North Saskatchewan river, a short distance above Prince Albert; and during the last few years dredging operations have been carried on there with a fair measure of success.

A very valuable deposit of pigments has been located near Luck lake, south-west of Davidson. The veins that have been discovered are on section 13 township 24 range 8 west of the third meridian. Some idea of the value may be obtained from the fact that the owner states that he has been offered \$40 per ton for one thousand tons of pigments. The supply is quite large; and the veins are several times wider than are found in any of the English mines.

On the north shore of Cold lake, about one hundred miles north of Lloydminster, good samples of ochres have been found; and near Howell and in other localities deposits of the same material are present in considerable quantities.

Coal mining has perhaps attained the greatest development of all mining industries; but its progress has been possible on account of the railway facilities found in the coal bearing districts. Large quantities of lignite are found in the extreme south, in the vicinity of Estevan, Roche Percee, Pinto, Binsfalt, and at points adjacent thereto. In that immediate neighbourhood, the deposits have been developed and large quantities are shipped annually to stations in the south-eastern part of Saskatchewan and to Manitoba. The lignite bearing areas extend from Roche Percee in a north-westerly direction away beyond the elbow of the South Saskatchewan river. This Coteau, which is a distinctive feature of that part of the province, is the eastern escarpment or boundary of the third prairie steppe; and, while the deposits of lignite may not be general throughout its extensive range of

hills, the fact that it is found as an outcrop in so many places is pretty conclusive evidence that it occurs in considerable quantities. At any rate, sufficient indications of coal have been noted to warrant further examination of that area. Within the last few years, traces of lignite have been found in various places in the great central plain, bounded in this province by the north and south branches of the Saskatchewan river; and a mine is being opened at Swift Current. Seams of bituminous coal underlie the country adjacent to Maple Creek. Coal seams have been found in the Eagle Hills, south of Battleford; they have not, however, been proved to be extensive. There is little doubt that the country westward from the localities in Saskatchewan in which coal has been found belongs to coal-bearing regions; but whether the amount is sufficient to supply the requirements of a considerable settlement is a matter of conjecture, although no reason has been given that will explain why there should not be lignite beds over the great central plain in Saskatchewan. Traces of coal have been found along the North Saskatchewan river; but no systematic effort has been made to develop them or even to ascertain by boring whether they are extensive. Geologists give it as their opinion that coal will also be discovered in the country between the North Saskatchewan and Churchill rivers.

Many other reports have been received indicating the presence of minerals in the province; but the location of them has not been described in sufficient detail to warrant their insertion here. Sufficient has been learned, however, to assure us of the fact that any careful examination of the northern parts of the province will reveal the presence of a large variety of minerals. In fact it cannot well be otherwise; as the geological formations extending in a north-westerly direction south and west of Hudson's Bay from New Ontario to Yukon insure the presence there of many valuable minerals.

NATURAL GAS.

Natural gas, which has been found in large quantities at Medicine Hat and at other points in Alberta, is present also in parts of Saskatchewan. At different places on the South Saskatchewan river between the Elbow and the western boundary of the province, the gas escapes through the water, seemingly by means of natural fissures in the underlying rocks.

A flow of natural gas was reached recently at Maple Creek at a depth of about 1,200 feet. The test indicates a good pressure, and the prospects of a permanent source of supply being reached are good.

LUMBERING.

North of Prince Albert, which is the centre at present of the lumber industry, and east of that city, lumbering is extensively carried on. In the northern forest the



timber, is spruce, both white and black, larch or tamarack, jack pine, among the coniferous trees; and aspen or white poplar, balsam or black poplar, and white birch, among the deciduous trees. The white spruce grows to a large size and is the principal tree used in Saskatchewan for the manufacture of lumber. It is found growing to a size of two feet to thirty inches in diameter at the stump but generally ranges below that. The black spruce does not grow to a large size as a rule; seven or eight inches might be considered an average tree. The jack pine is found on the light sandy lands, and in the older forests the trees would run from twelve to eighteen inches in diameter at the stump. It has up to the present time been cut principally for the purpose of making railway ties.

There are four lumber mills at Prince Albert. Two of them are owned and operated by the Prince Albert Lumber Company, one by William Cowan & Co., and the



Spruce forest north of Prince Albert

James, Prince Albert

fourth by the Carrot River Lumber Company. The larger of the two mills of the Prince Albert Lumber Company, which has a capacity of about 50,000,000 feet per annum, is perhaps the best equipped lumber mill between the Ottawa river and British Columbia; their planing mill, it is claimed, is the largest in Canada.

Another mill is established at Sturgeon lake, about twenty miles north of Prince Albert. The lumber is cut on the premises, and during the winter is conveyed over an ice road by means of a specially constructed engine to the company's yards at Prince Albert, from whence it is shipped to all parts of the province. Other lumber mills

In the northern part of the province are the Great West Lumber Co., Greenbush; the Saskatchewan Lumber Co., Crooked river; Dart Bros., Etolmant. Timber to supply the mills at Prince Albert is brought down to the city by way of the Shell and Red rivers, tributaries of the Saskatchewan.

The forest belt, to which reference has been made elsewhere, contains an abundant supply of excellent timber, and with proper fireguarding, should supply an immense quantity of lumber for many years to come.

There were in Saskatchewan at the end of 1907, 113 timber berths under license or permit. The total area of timber berths set aside in this way was 2,950 square miles. Six mills are operated under Government license; three at Prince Albert, one at Sturgeon lake, one at Crooked river, and another a number of miles west of Prince Albert. To meet the demand for lumber, which has increased greatly as a result of the development of the province during the last few years, the firms engaged



Loading logs north of Prince Albert

James, Prince Albert

in the manufacture of lumber have enlarged the capacity of their plants; but a great deal of the building material used in Saskatchewan is still brought from British Columbia. A glance at the map will show the advantageous position of the lumber manufacturer in Saskatchewan in comparison with the British Columbia mills as regards the Saskatchewan market. Freight rates are of very great importance in determining the cost to the producer; and in shipping lumber from British Columbia to Saskatchewan the transportation cost is a very considerable part of the total cost to the consumer. It must be seen therefore that the lumbermen of Northern Saskatchewan are conveniently situated; as they have right at their door a market capable of consuming all that they can produce.

The value to the province of enterprises of this nature, having in mind the amount of cash circulated in wages, is very considerable, and the more industries of this nature the province can support the greater the assurance of its future prosperity and development.

GAME AND FISH.

Since the days of the early explorers, the plains of Saskatchewan have been a field full of interest to the sportsman, hunter, trapper, and naturalist. Once the home of the mighty herds of bison, the wide stretches of prairie are now rapidly being converted into cultivated fields by the rush of immigrants from all parts of the world. Notwithstanding the rapid increase of population, there are yet vast areas to the north-west in our province where wild game of the larger species may be hunted and where sportsmen may have most enjoyable outings amongst the lakes and the timber. Moose, elk or wapiti,

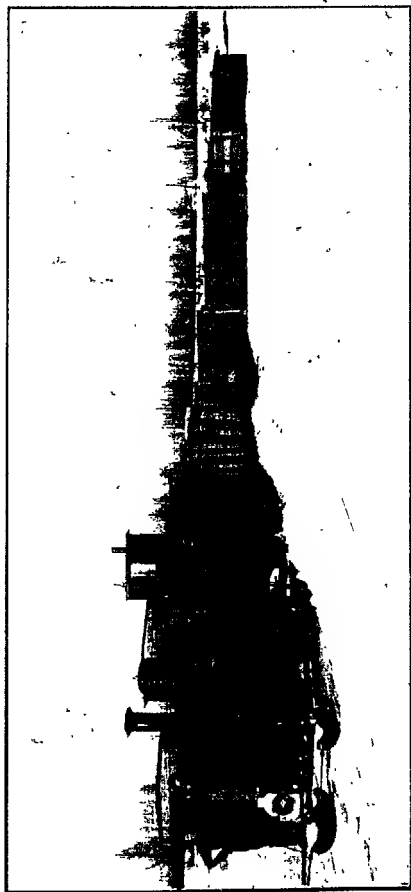


Large game abounds near Prince Albert

James, Prince Albert

caribou, blacktail, and whitetail may be found; and good heads for trophies are there for the skilful hunter. The graceful pronghorn buck is still to be seen on the open prairies in scattered herds bounding away in the distance or slowly approaching with head erect and eyes blazing with curiosity while gazing at some unusual object which may have attracted his attention, but all the while ready to spring rapidly away at the first appearance of danger.

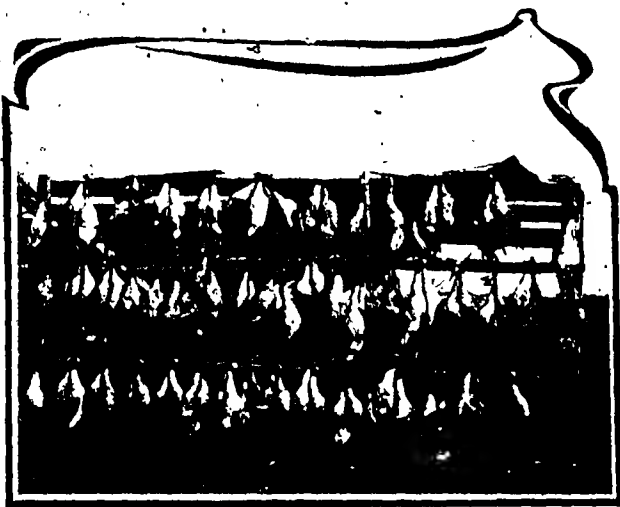
Waterfowl in immense numbers breed about the prairie lakes, the effect of the prohibition of spring shooting being quite apparent in the increase of nesting birds in comparatively settled districts. In addition to the birds that have been hatched here, we have the migrants from the



Drav ing lumber over ice road from Sturgeon Lake to Prince Albert

James, Prince Albert

north with their broods about our lakes and fields in the fall furnishing the best of shooting for the sportsman and birds fit for the table of an epicure. The grouse shooting has not been so good during the last year, owing to an unfavourable season; but we may expect that these birds will soon again increase. It has been noticed that the pinnated grouse is to some extent replacing our partridge sharp-tail in some of the settled sections of the country. The ruffed grouse and the ptarmigan are found in our northern woods where also in the proper seasons the varying hare darts amongst the bushes in unnumbered plenty. On the plains, the jack rabbit gives an opportunity for good sport with dogs or gun; and in the fall and winter the hunting of coyotes with horse and dogs provides many an exciting chase. The gray wolf is found in some numbers on the southern cattle ranges doing damage to such an extent that a bounty is offered which should make



A good "bag" of Canadian wild geese

Friesen, Rosthern

hunting and trapping of these animals profitable to those qualified for the work. The wolves have also been reported recently as more numerous than usual in the far north where many of the more valuable fur bearing animals furnish a living to Indian and Halfbreed although pursued and trapped for centuries for trading with companies whose servants had penetrated the wilderness.

The value of the furs exported during these centuries must represent many millions of dollars; but no species of these animals has become extinct although they have their years of scarcity and of plenty. The beaver seemed



Mill "A" of the Prince Albert Lumber Co. Capacity 50,000,000 feet per annum James, Prince Albert

years ago to be destined to early disappearance; but although there are many stretches of country where deserted beaver meadows may be found, these interesting animals have under the protection afforded them by a few close seasons again become numerous in some suitable parts of the country.

Nowhere can better fish be found than in the waters of Saskatchewan; and there is quantity enough to furnish food for millions of people. The whitefish, trout, and some of the coarser fishes are even now being exported



The result of a morning's hunt near Elbow

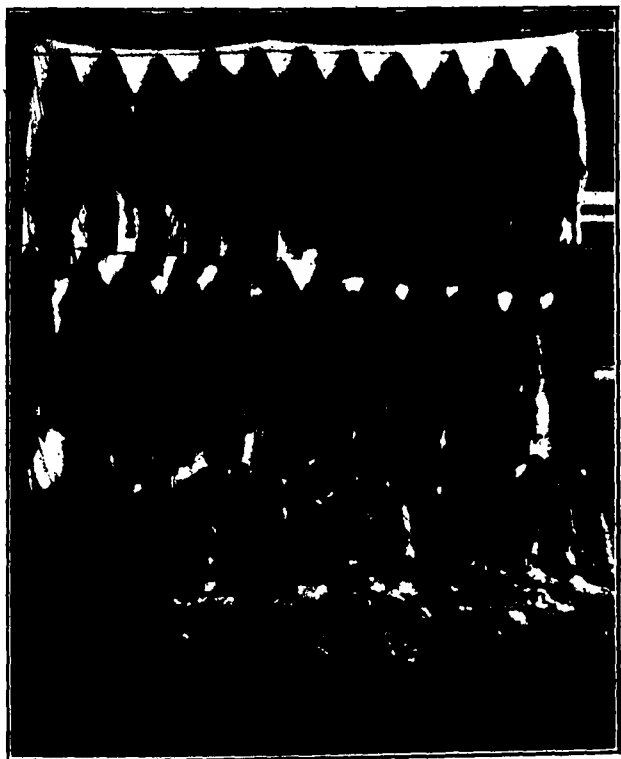
Cunningham, Moose Jaw

to some extent and no doubt the fishing industry will ere long play a very important part in the commerce of the province. Trout of over sixty pounds weight have been taken in the northern lakes, while pike three feet in length may be taken even in Qu'Appelle where also whitefish, tullibee, pike perch, yellow perch, buffalo fish, red horse and white suckers abound. While it is doubtful whether trout come so far down the rivers, gold eyes may be taken.

In plenty by the angler, and sturgeon of large size also occur.

RAILWAYS.

Saskatchewan relies upon three of the greatest railway companies in the world to solve her transportation problems. The Canadian Pacific Railway was built across the southern part of the province in the early '80's, and since then a number of important branch lines have been built by that company in different parts of the province. This



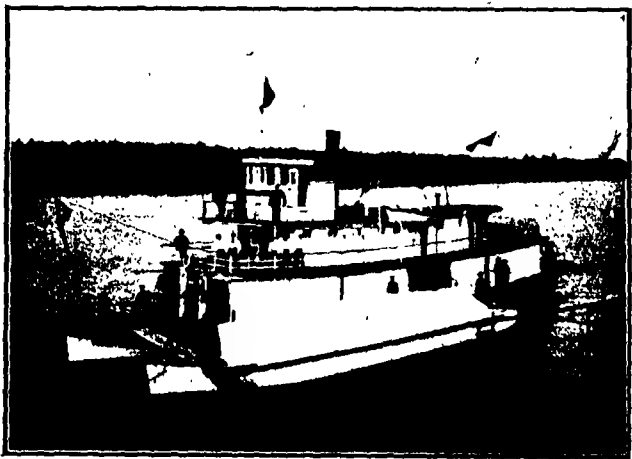
Five thousand dollars worth of silver grey fox skins, owned by
Revillion Bros., Prince Albert

James, Prince Albert

pioneer railway company in the West has now almost completed another line that traverses the prairie provinces from Winnipeg to Edmonton, and has in Saskatchewan about 1,700 miles of railway under operation. They have also under construction the line from Moose Jaw to Lacombe, which runs in a westerly direction and

after crossing the South Saskatchewan river at Outlook will traverse an important part of the province to its junction with the part of the line that has already been built from Lacombe. From Regina a short line will be built in a north-easterly direction to connect their Pheasant Hills branch with their main line. Westward from Weyburn the construction of a line will be begun during the summer of 1909 to furnish direct communication with southern Alberta, incidentally opening up a large and important country of which a considerable area is regarded as being suitable for agricultural purposes.

The Canadian Northern Railway Company, which in 1901 had not a mile of railway in operation in the province, now has a main line connecting Winnipeg and Edmonton. Its line through the Swan river country in Manitoba has been completed to Prince Albert and will be extended shortly across the North Saskatchewan river



Transporting flour from Prince Albert to Battleford via the Saskatchewan river *James, Prince Albert*

in a south-westerly direction to Battleford. In 1907 that company purchased the line of the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan R. & S.S. Co., extending from Regina to Prince Albert, and has now completed a line connecting Regina and Brandon. This company is first in the field in the race for Hudson's Bay, and has constructed 88 miles of track from Hudson Bay Junction to The Pas. The construction of the line in a north-easterly direction will likely be resumed just as soon as possible with a view to its completion to Fort Churchill, the Hudson Bay harbour. From Saskatoon they are building in a south-westerly direction into the heart of the Goose Lake country, and will doubtless continue the line to Calgary. A gap will then remain to be filled in between Saskatoon and Hudson

Bay Junction which when completed will furnish a very direct route across the prairies to the new outlet via Hudson Bay for the cattle and grain of the West.

The Grand Trunk Pacific, the youngest of the giant transcontinentals, will be completed from Winnipeg to Edmonton early in 1909. Within the borders of Saskatchewan lie about 415 miles of that company's road. With the completion of the main line, branch lines will be constructed in this province to enable the company to draw traffic from the fertile Saskatchewan plains.

These three companies had at the close of 1908 a total of about 3,250 miles of railway under operation in Saskatchewan as compared with a total of 1,019 miles operated in the same area in 1901, an increase of more than 200 per cent. in mileage.

The service rendered by the railway companies in Canada while often criticised is perhaps unsurpassed in any country in the world. Throughout the province a first-class passenger service is maintained at a tariff of three cents per mile going one way, or regular return fare at the rate of five cents per mile. During certain seasons of the year special excursion rates are in force on the different lines of railway, such as the homeseekers' excursions conducted during the summer months. Excursions are conducted during the harvest season also, to enable persons desirous of obtaining employment in harvesting the crops to secure transportation at reduced rates. The cost is only nominal, and the reduced rates are usually in force on the C.P.R. lines in Eastern Canada during certain dates in August and September. During the winter months, a cheap rate of transportation is in force, to enable persons to visit the eastern provinces during the time when agricultural work in the West is lightest. These excursions usually begin in December and the tickets are good for return until the end of February.

Nearly all the grain and exportable produce of the West passes through Winnipeg on its way to the Atlantic seaboard. The great storehouses for the grain of the West are at Fort William and Port Arthur, where terminals are established and large elevators are found. The elevators at Fort William have a capacity of 11,860,000 bushels; and, at Port Arthur, the accommodation is 800,000 bushels. All quotations for wheat and oats are based on its value in store at Fort William or Port Arthur. The average cost of transportation of grain from points in Saskatchewan to Fort William would be about twenty cents per hundred pounds, or about twelve cents per bushel of wheat. The rate from Regina to Fort William is eighteen cents per hundred pounds, or ten and four-fifths cents per bushel. Proportionate rates are in force for transportation from other stations in the province to Fort William or to other points.

The railway companies in Canada endeavour first to perform the functions of a railway; and no one will state seriously that they do not succeed. In order to prevent any dereliction of duty toward the public whose represen-

tatives granted charters to them, an independent commission has been appointed with jurisdiction over all the railways in the Dominion; and all matters affecting transportation come under their supervision. The dealings of the commission with the railways have been characterised by a spirit of fairness and moderation which, while having due regard for the interests of the people, have not encroached on the actual rights of the railway corporations, and as a result there is in the Dominion the unusual and gratifying fact of agreement between the corporations and their masters, which in other countries has not yet been accomplished.

POLITICAL CONSTITUTION.

Saskatchewan dates as a province from September 1, 1905; but the territory comprised in it has a history coeval with the Hudson's Bay Company, which received its charter in 1670 from Charles II of England. The country in which the company secured exclusive rights to trade was known as Rupert's Land, in honour of its first governor, Prince Rupert, cousin of King Charles. Previously to that time, explorers sailed into Hudson's Bay and explored parts of the coast line; but it was not until the latter half of the eighteenth century that trading posts, or forts, were established by the fur traders at points now included in this province.

During the seventeenth century the question of the ownership of this vast area was disputed by French and English; but in 1713 by the treaty of Utrecht, France ceded the territory to Great Britain.

When Confederation was being planned by the statesmen of the eastern colonies, they recognised that both from a Canadian and from an Imperial point of view it was expedient that the Dominion should be extended to the shores of the Pacific; and one of the matters that early engaged the attention of the first parliament of the newly-formed Dominion was the passing of an address to the Imperial authorities praying that Her Majesty might be pleased "to unite Rupert's Land and the North-West Territory with this Dominion, and to grant to the parliament of Canada authority to legislate for their future welfare and good government."

As a result of the negotiations thus begun, the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company in Rupert's Land were purchased by the Dominion, which agreed to pay the Hudson's Bay Company the sum of three hundred thousand pounds sterling, or about one million four hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The Company also was allowed to retain one-twentieth of all the land in the fertile belt south of the North-Saskatchewan river, as well as a small area of land around each of their trading posts, amounting in all to fifty thousand acres. It was stipulated in addition that no exceptional taxes should be imposed upon the company, and their trade in furs was in no wise to be restrained.



Five million feet of logs on Sturgeon Lake, twenty-five miles northwest of Prince Albert
James, Prince Albert

Pursuant to legislation passed by the parliament of Canada in 1869, and afterwards amended in the following year, an order was made in council on June 23, 1870, which proclaimed the North-West Territory and Rupert's Land a part of the Dominion of Canada, the union to take place on July 15, 1870. After the union and until autonomy was granted in 1905, the legislative authority over the North-West Territory was exercisable by the parliament of Canada; but by virtue of the legislation providing for its admission into the Dominion the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba was empowered to act for the North-West Territory in certain matters, which were to be designated by the Governor General in Council.

Another milestone was passed in 1875, when "The North-West Territories Act, 1875," was passed. Under it the first resident Lieutenant Governor was appointed, and the first legislative session took place in the Territory. The Act came into force in 1876 when by its provisions the Territory was separated into two divisions. The easterly division, under the name of Keewatin, was placed under the jurisdiction of the Governor of Manitoba. The westerly and more important division, retaining the name North-West Territory, was organised under a government of its own. The government as at first formed consisted of a Lieutenant Governor and a council appointed by him. This body was endowed with both executive and legislative powers. Provision was made for the enlargement of the council from time to time as the population increased, by the addition of members chosen by the inhabitants of the electoral districts, which the Lieutenant Governor was empowered to establish; and it was provided that as soon as the number of elected members should reach 21 the council should cease to exist and a legislative assembly should take its place. The council held its first meeting at Livingstone, Swan River; but Battleford, on the Saskatchewan, was shortly after made the seat of the government. In 1882 the North-West Territory was again divided, and the provisional districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta were formed. In 1888 the council was replaced by a legislative assembly; and in 1905 that portion of the Territories now known as Saskatchewan was constituted a province under The Saskatchewan Act. The legislature now consists of a Lieutenant Governor and one House styled the Legislative Assembly, the latter being composed of 41 members; and the provisions of The British North America Act, 1867, with its several amendments apply to the new province in the same way and to like extent as they apply to the older provinces comprised in the Dominion. Annual subsidies payable by the government of Canada are allowed to the province, and at present are as follows:

For support of the Government and Legislature.....	\$180,000.00
On population, 257,763 at 80 cents per head.....	206,210.00
For proportion on public debt account, computed at five per cent. on \$8,107,500.....	405,375.00
For compensation in lieu of public lands as a source of revenue, on the present population.....	375,000.00



Five million feet of logs on Sturgeon Lake, twenty-five miles northwest of Prince Albert
James, Prince Albert

The grant in support of the government and legislature is based upon population, as ascertained from time to time by the quinquennial census; and is payable annually. When the population is 200,000, but does not exceed 400,000, the sum payable yearly is \$180,000; thereafter, until the population exceeds 800,000, the sum payable is \$190,000; thereafter, until the population exceeds 1,500,000, the sum payable is \$220,000; thereafter the sum payable is \$240,000. The per capita grant of 80 cents per head is to continue until the population has reached 2,500,000 souls. Thereafter, the per capita grant of 80 cents per head will be payable on that population, and at the rate of 60 cents per head for so much of said population as may exceed 2,500,000. The province has no debt; but as under the terms of confederation it would be entitled to enter the union with a debt of \$8,107,500, it is allowed an annual sum equivalent to interest on that amount at the rate of five per cent. The public lands are retained by the government of Canada; and in place of these as a source of revenue the province receives an annual sum based upon the population as from time to time ascertained by the quinquennial census. Until the population has reached 400,000, the annual sum payable is \$375,000; thereafter until the population has reached 800,000 it is \$562,500; thereafter, until the population has reached 1,200,000, it is \$750,000; and thereafter the annual sum payable is \$1,125,000. A further additional allowance of \$93,750 is payable by Canada to the province for five years to provide for the construction of necessary public buildings. A little calculation will show that when the population of the province reaches two and a half millions, the subsidies payable annually by the Government of Canada to Saskatchewan will reach the sum of \$3,770,375; and will be still further increased as the population passes the two and a half million mark.

The system of government in the Canadian provinces is the freest and most modern in the world. In them, the government is conducted by the people, who through their representatives determine what action shall be taken in matters affecting the progress and welfare of the province. The several constituencies into which Saskatchewan is divided each elect a representative to the legislature, which unless previously dissolved may hold office for a term of five years, and must ~~being~~ meet at intervals of not more than twelve months.

The Territories were first represented in the federal parliament in 1887, when they were given two senators and four elected representatives. At present this province, exclusive of Alberta, the other portion of the old North-West Territories, is represented in the Commons by ten members and in the Senate by three.

After the formation of the province, much legislation of a constructive nature was necessary; but at present the most urgent matters have received attention. At the second session of the legislature an Act was passed providing for a complete judicial system. Provision was

made at the same session for the formation of a university and a system of secondary education. During the session of 1909 the government enacted legislation providing for a complete municipal system to replace the system of local improvement districts at present in vogue, and to enable the municipalities to exercise a larger measure of local self-government. The legislature during a recent session added to the administrative departments by constituting the department of railways and telephones, and the department of the municipal commissioner. The departments of government previously formed, each of which is presided over by a member of the executive council, are the department of the attorney general, department of education, department of public works, department of agriculture, department of the provincial secretary, and the department of the provincial treasurer.

Providing free school books, government telephones, and public works of all kinds, including a system of main



Doukhobor School, Petrofska Friesen, Rosthern

roads, are some of the directions in which the activities of the government find expression.

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

It cannot be gainsaid that the educational system of the province of Saskatchewan is well adapted to the requirements of a new and growing country. The school laws and regulations in force in the North-West Territories at the time of the organisation into provinces have been continued without change. Every effort has been made by the department not only to keep up the standing of schools and professional qualifications of teachers, but also to grant every assistance to districts struggling with the problems incidental to a new country.

In its organisation the department of education resembles the other departments of the provincial govern-

ment. It is a distinct and separate branch of the public service and is presided over by one of the members of the executive council.

School districts are established in the province by the government, but are controlled, maintained, and managed by the resident ratepayers of the district. The maximum size of rural districts is limited to 25 square miles, but the majority of districts at present being formed comprise an area of from 16 to 20 square miles. In order that a district be established it must have four persons actually resident therein, who on the erection of the district would be liable to assessment, and at least twelve children between the ages of 5 and 16 years inclusive. The schools are sustained by provincial aid and also by local rates.

The work to be taken in the schools is divided among eight standards. That of the three highest standards is



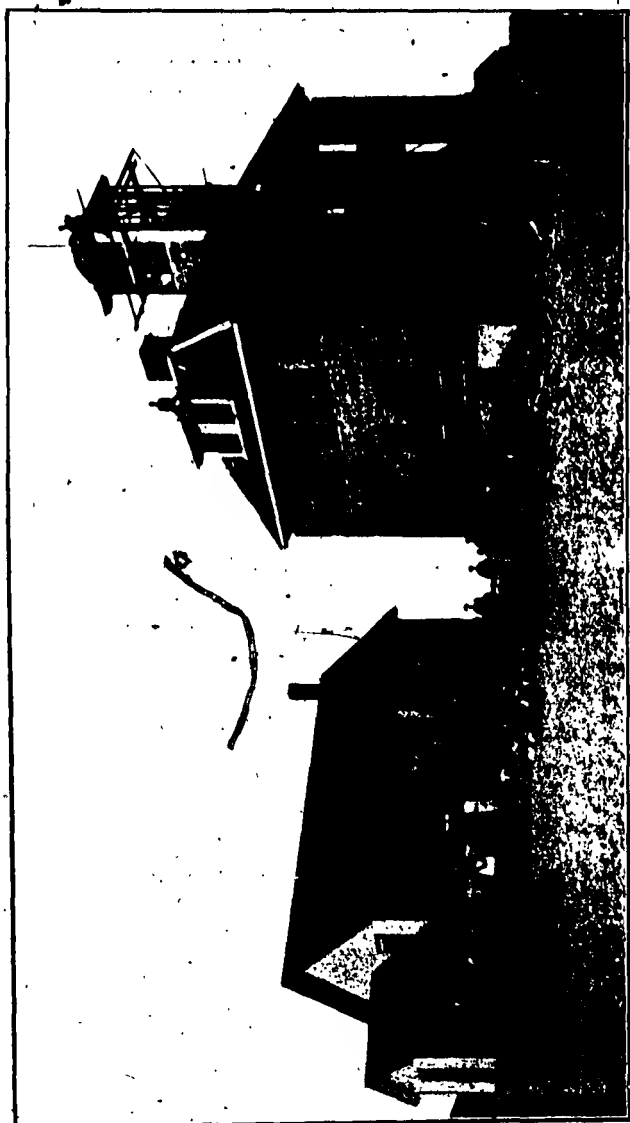
One of Regina's fine new schools

Rossie, Regina

largely devoted to preparing candidates for diplomas entitling them to take a course of training at the normal school. On completion of a course of training in the normal school, the student is granted an interim certificate, which is made professional after a year's successful teaching.

Provincial aid is distributed as follows:

The primary grant is based on the assessable acreage in the district and runs from 90 cents to \$1.50 per day according to the assessment. A second grant gives an additional 10 cents per day to schools employing a teacher holding a first class certificate. A third grant adds from



Schools at Caron, new and old

Cunningham, Moose Jar

5 to 25 cents per day according to the percentage the average daily attendance bears to the enrolment.

In addition to these grants, which are paid at the end of the school term, that is to say half-yearly, a yearly grant of from 5 to 15 cents per day is paid to schools receiving a satisfactory report from the government inspector as to the condition of building and grounds, equipment, government, teaching, and progress of the pupils. At least one-half of this grant must be spent by the board of trustees of the district in purchasing books for the school library, which must be selected from a catalogue furnished by the department.

Some of the advantages of the public school system are:

The poorer or small school districts draw larger grants from the government, and thus taxation in the several school districts is equalised. It encourages the employment of high grade teachers. It encourages the trustees to take an interest in their school and to see that the pupils attend regularly; as irregularity in attendance



Moosomin High School

MacDonald, Moosomin

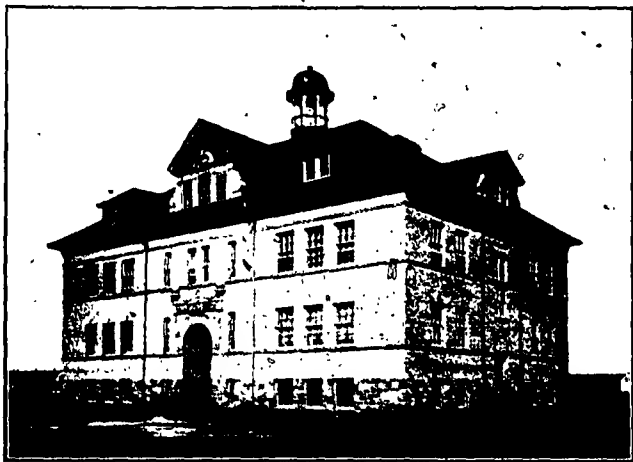
means a loss in the amount of the government grant. It encourages the trustees to look after the grounds, buildings, etc., etc., and by the establishment and maintenance of a school library forms a desire for reading among the children.

All schools are inspected and graded on a common standard, exception being made of course as to the "progress of pupils" in the case of schools where the children are not born of English-speaking parents. As far as the inspection grant is concerned, however, all schools, whether in Canadian or foreign settlements, must be up to the standard with respect to buildings, grounds, equipment, government, and teaching.

Every effort is made by the department to keep up the standing of teachers in the province, and, except in special

cases where qualified teachers cannot be obtained, every teacher must hold a certificate of qualification granted by the department of education. Provision is made by which teachers holding a certain standing in other parts of Canada and Great Britain are granted valid certificates to teach in the province. Sessions of the Provincial Normal School are held in Regina, for the training of teachers for second and first class certificates, and also additional sessions at local centres throughout the province for the training of teachers for third class certificates.

At a session of the legislature held in 1907, a step forward was made by the government in passing two Acts for the furtherance of higher education, namely: "The Secondary Education Act," and "The University Act." As a result of the former, a number of high schools



Alexandra School, Moose Jaw
Cunningham, Moose Jaw

and collegiate institutes have already been established in the province; and the number will likely be materially increased within the next few years. A university supported and controlled by the province has recently been established. The first classes for instruction in the arts and science department will be opened in the fall of 1909, and a college of agriculture will be opened in 1910. The university has been located at Saskatoon, and will be situated on the banks of the lordly Saskatchewan, overlooking the city. It is not expected that the university buildings will be erected before 1910, but temporary quarters will be secured and professors will at once be appointed to give instruction in English, foreign languages—ancient and modern, mathematics, history, and economics, and one of the science subjects. It will probably be

1910-before the science departments will be fully organized, as the equipment of laboratories will occupy some time. Taking everything into consideration, the educational facilities in the province are all that could be desired or expected.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

In 1908-9 there were thirty students from Saskatchewan in attendance at the Manitoba and Ontario agricultural colleges. Two years ago the Government of Saskatchewan, through its Department of Agriculture, conceived the happy idea of offering agricultural and domestic science scholarships for competition by sons and daughters of Saskatchewan farmers in attendance at any



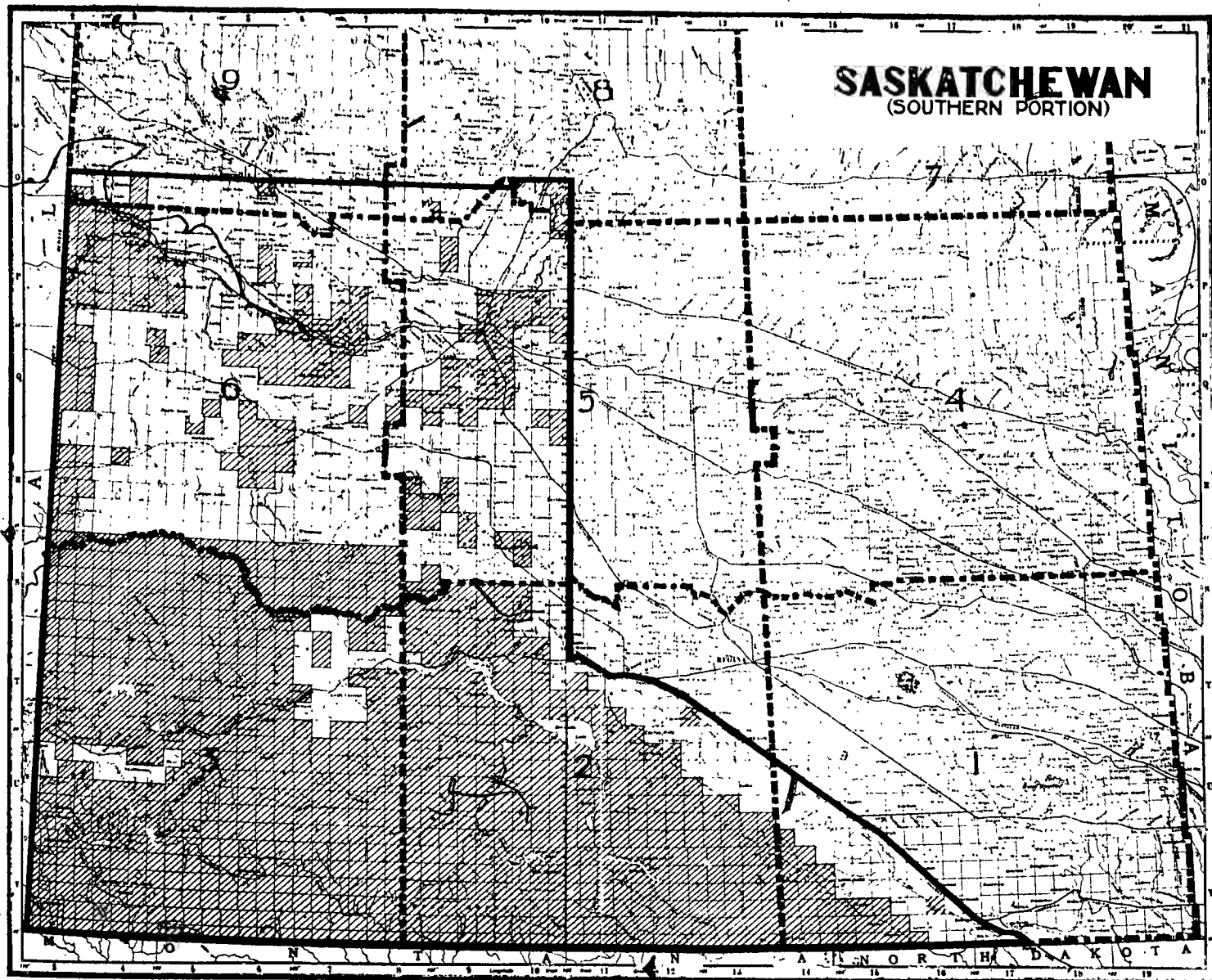
Central Public School, Prince Albert

James, Prince Albert

agricultural college in Canada. Thirty students competing for these scholarships is the result. So apparent was the need for special agricultural instruction in Saskatchewan that the founding of an agricultural college was the logical procedure.

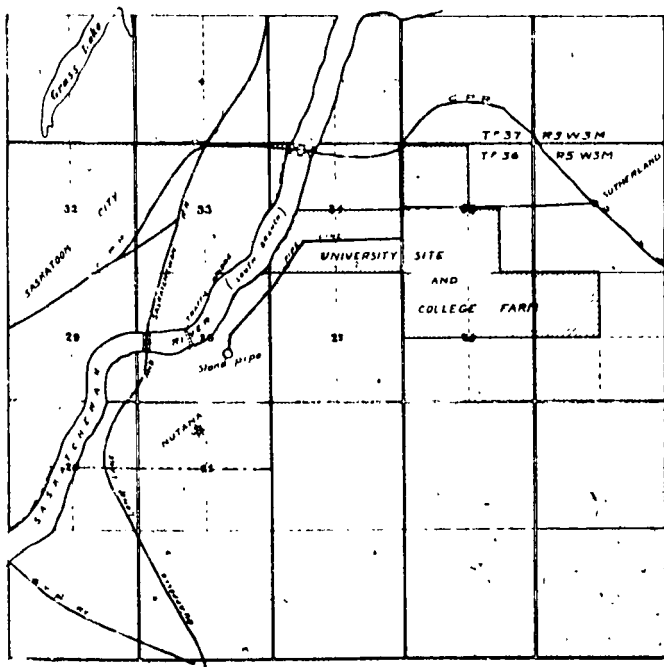
A department of Saskatchewan's new university will be a college of agriculture. Although classes will not be formed until the fall of 1910, the appointment of a Dean of Agriculture has already been made. The interval that will elapse before the opening of the college will be occupied in perfecting its organisation, so that with the assembling of the first classes in a little more than a year there will be found a splendidly-equipped agricultural college, as perfect as possible in all its arrangements.

NOTE—The railways that are being operated are shown in continuous lines; those under construction in broken lines. The irregular lines indicate the crop districts, the numbers of which correspond with the numbers given in the tables on other pages. The portion of the map within the heavy line is the area within which pre-emptions or purchased homesteads are obtainable. The townships in which they may be obtained are indicated by shaded lines.





When we consider that in Saskatchewan, the greatest of the trinity of prairie provinces, the rural population numbers more than 275,000, and that agriculture is the principal industry, we conclude that to fill the place in so large a constituency the college will have to possess large scope. That the president of the university and the dean of agriculture intend to make it abundantly useful is evident from the announcement respecting the college.



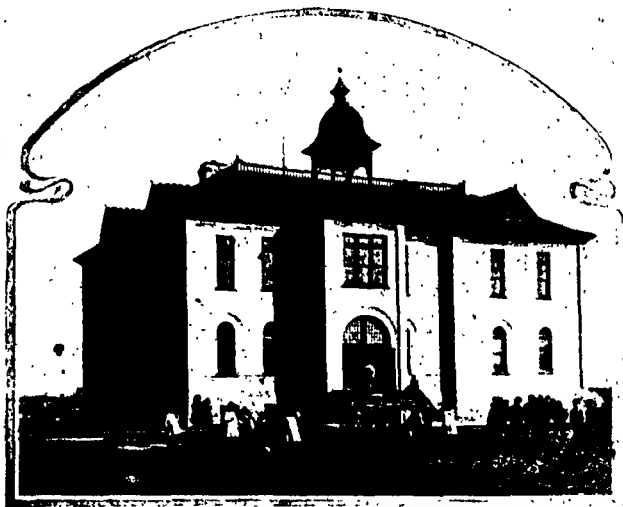
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A full staff of professors, assistant professors and lecturers will be appointed in time to enable the college to open in the fall of 1910 with everything in readiness for efficient work. Instructors will be in charge of the following departments: Animal husbandry; veterinary science; field husbandry and soils; farm mechanics—including carpentry, blacksmithing, and farm machinery; home dairy-
ing; horticulture and tree planting; nature study, including biology and geology; chemistry, physics, English and mathematics. In addition, there will be an extension department that will have charge of all agricultural

educational work throughout the country. This work will include that now carried on by the agricultural societies under the direction of the Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes, such as the institute work, seed grain shows, demonstration plots, short courses, and any other work that may be of help to the farmers of the province. The instruction given in the several departments will be suited to the need of farmers' sons, with a view to giving them a better knowledge of farming and inspiring in them a greater respect for their chosen work.

POPULATION.

The population of Saskatchewan was 257,763 when the census was taken on June 24th, 1906, and probably



Indian Head High School

Denison, Indian Head

would not be found to be less than 350,000 at the end of 1908. As our northern climate produces the best and hardiest grasses and grains so does it also give us the hardiest and most virile manhood found anywhere. One-half of the population, according to the latest census figures, was born in Canada. The remainder immigrated to the province from other countries. Great Britain gave us 35,518 of the population in the province in 1906; and an equal number of our people came originally from the United States. Austria-Hungary is represented by 21,865 persons; and Russia has contributed 16,551 souls to our cosmopolitan population. From Scandinavia, Ger-



Farming at it is done by J. G. Miller near Aylesbury

Tejart, Lumsden

many, France, Belgium, Holland, and other countries, our population has been recruited.

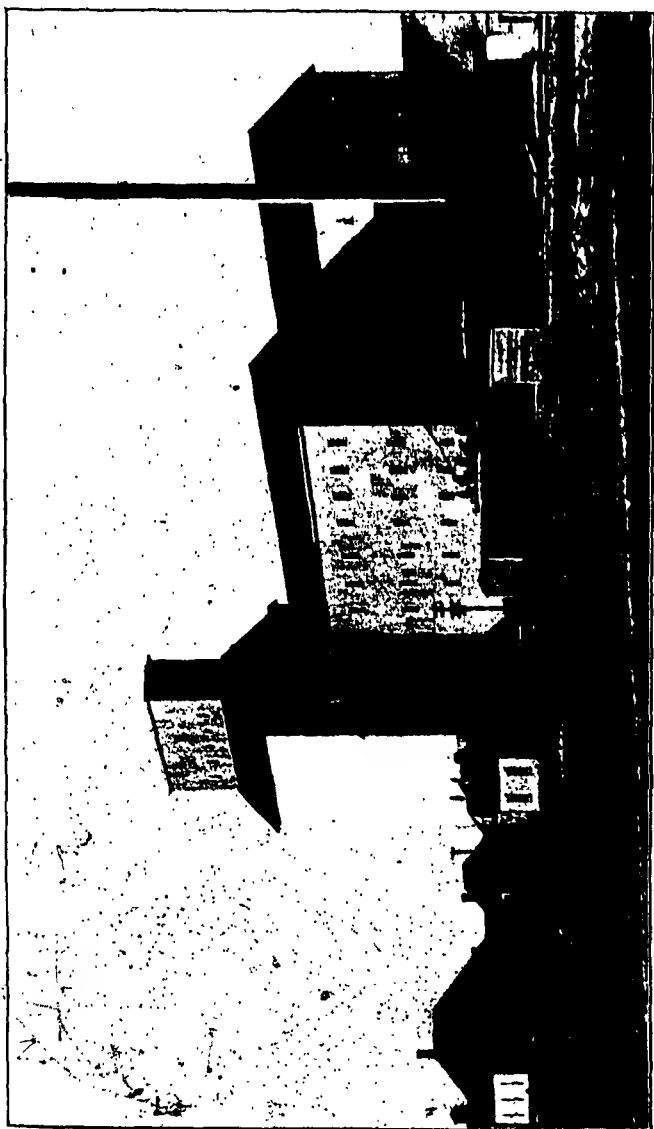
While we may congratulate ourselves on the fact that so many English-speaking people are moulding our civilisation, we are also gratified by the fact that the settlers from continental Europe are rapidly becoming Canadianised, are learning to speak our language and to patronise our institutions; while they have demonstrated their adaptability to our climate and their capability of doing well not only for themselves but for the country. In some parts of the province the foreign-speaking population has settled up whole districts; but in others they are to be found side by side with the English-speaking settlers, and are thus the more rapidly becoming Canadianised.

EVIDENCES OF PROGRESS.

The progress of the great North-West is evidenced by the different ways in which the immigration pamphlets prepared a few years ago and those now published present the facts. A few years ago any publication designed to stimulate an interest in the western part of the Dominion of Canada, was replete with instances of the success of individuals; and letters from pioneers successful at either farming or ranching were published to show that this or that district possessed the natural advantages requisite to the successful accomplishment of some phase of agriculture. Now, however, that is all changed. Instead of a single pioneer in a district we find a prosperous settlement, and the experience of the honoured advance-agent of population is merged with that of his neighbours. The result is that we no longer find individuals writing letters for insertion in pamphlets designed to induce immigration. Instead, general conditions are reported in the immigration circular and the individual exercises an influence on behalf of his adopted province by informing his friends privately of conditions in the fertile Saskatchewan country.

A comparison with the census figures of 1906 with those of the census of 1901 indicates how remarkable has been the progress of Saskatchewan during those five years. During that time, the increase in population was 182.39 per cent.; and the total population in 1906 at the time of the taking of the census was 257,763, as compared with 91,279 in 1901. It is a pleasing fact that the immigration to the province during the two years since the taking of the census was larger than in any previous years. The homestead entries in Saskatchewan also were greater than in all the other provinces of the Canadian West. During the last three years, two-thirds of all the homestead entries made in Western Canada were made at land offices in this province; and further, two-thirds of the homesteaders and their families have actually settled in Saskatchewan.

In addition to the homestead entries, parcels of land amounting in the aggregate to many thousands of acres



The Saskatchewan Flour Mills at Moose Jaw have a capacity of 1000 barrels per day.

have been purchased by actual settlers; and the number of cars of settlers' effects that were unloaded at individual stations show to a certain extent the rapidity with which settlement has taken place.

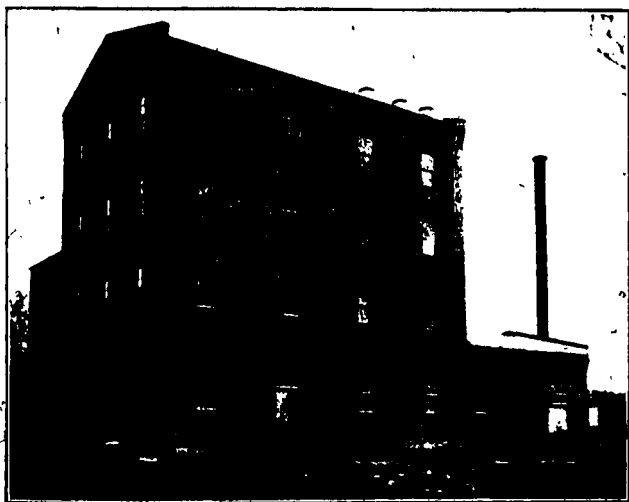
Some indication of the general progress of the country will be afforded from a consideration of the following facts: The number of farms in 1901 was 13,380 and in 1908, 64,945. The area of grain crops in 1901 was 577,393 acres and in 1908, 5,981,802. The number of grain elevators and warehouses in 1901 was 111, and in 1908, 638. The capacity of grain elevators in 1901 was 2,978,000 bushels and in 1908 18,139,500 bushels. The number of school districts in 1901 was 153 and in 1908 1,751. There are now upwards of 1,000 post offices in the province; the newspapers number nearly one hundred; and there are more than one hundred branch banks.

OPPORTUNITIES.

No more desirable opportunities for the investment of capital could easily be found than exist in Saskatchewan at present. Thousands of acres of arable lands, the most fertile in the world, are waiting to be occupied, and are being given away to actual settlers for the insignificant sum of ten dollars per quarter section. In other words, for \$10 the settler who makes farming his occupation is given a farm that will be worth at least \$3,000 when it is brought under cultivation.

That the proportion of farmers in Saskatchewan is large may be learned from the fact that of every hundred persons in the province the number of rural population is 81.2; and therefore only 18.8 per cent. of the people live in the towns and cities. With such a large region as the southern half of Saskatchewan even fairly thickly settled, a great many trading points would be necessary to handle the business of the country. The season of 1908 witnessed the opening of new towns along the entire prairie section of the new Grand Trunk Pacific Railway from Winnipeg to Edmonton. In Saskatchewan there are on this new line 61 new towns. On the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's new lines 67 new towns have been opened during the last twelve months. The Canadian Northern Railway also has a lot of new mileage on which towns will shortly spring into being robust with the vitality native to the towns of the great central West. Thus it may be seen that in this province about 150 new trading centres are being formed, to which will gather business and professional men sufficient to supply the requirements of the different districts. All this suggests that there may be opportunities for business men of all kinds; and there are. For merchants, for carpenters and masons, for doctors, for druggists, for dentists, for veterinary surgeons, for lawyers, for school teachers, for tailors, for harness makers, and for blacksmiths, there are opportunities. Let it not be thought that settlement will have to be encouraged before successful business can

be undertaken. These districts were clamouring for railways before the construction work recently undertaken was begun. The colonisation work performed during the last few years was of such magnitude that the railways have ever since been unable to follow the settlers with the degree of promptness that was desired; and when they do push their way into a tract of land in which the neigh of the iron horse has not hitherto been heard, they find broad acres tilled and business to be cared for both in the import of commercial commodities and in the export of agricultural products. The towns have only begun their usefulness. The country has only begun to be settled. As the population increases and the area of cultivated land becomes greater the produce to be handled will be greatly increased. More banks will be established



Flour mill and elevator at Prince Albert

James, Prince Albert

and modern institutions will be found in places where but a few short years ago there was nothing but the broad expanse of prairie.

Railway construction has been so seldom undertaken by small companies that we have become accustomed to regard it as being the province of the larger railway companies to build branch lines wherever they may be required. No reason can be assigned for the absence of the small companies from the field of railway construction, unless it be the scarcity of capital and the many opportunities in other directions for the profitable investment of all the money that is available. Considerable sums of money have, however, been found to meet the demands of

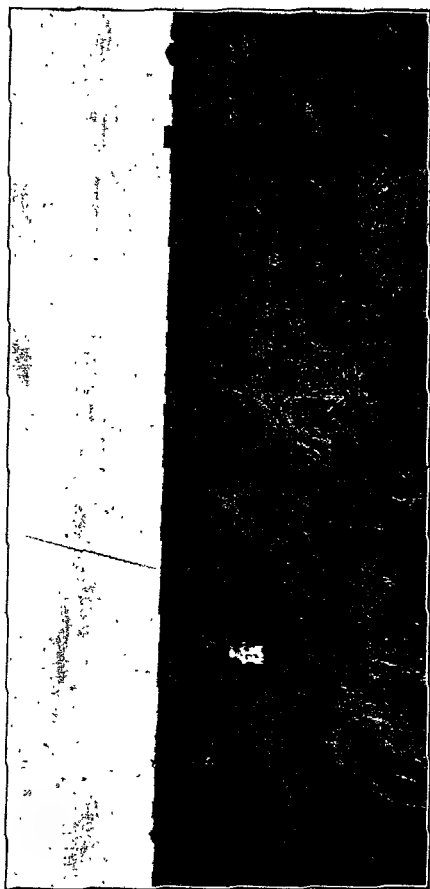
ordinary business; but these may have been so great that for other purposes sufficient funds were not always available, and so these enterprises may have been left to the larger companies, who have for so long had a monopoly of transportation matters in this country. Capital wisely invested in this way should yield a satisfactory dividend.

A great deal of material must be provided for the construction of the required buildings. Timber in plenty is found in Saskatchewan's forests; but lumber must be manufactured from the logs, and to do so requires capital. Many thousand square miles of good spruce timber are found in Saskatchewan's fertile northland. Millions of feet are cut annually; and soon the output will be doubled and trebled, and then again doubled and trebled. Good mills, well equipped with modern machinery, are found at Prince Albert and elsewhere; but before long others will be needed. The finished product, dressed lumber, must be made into sashes, doors, and frames. Twenty-four establishments are now engaged in this enterprise, some of them conducting work on a considerable scale; but the country is large enough for others.

Clays suitable for the manufacture of pottery, tiles, fire brick, etc., as well as for the different grades of building brick are found in all parts of Saskatchewan. From the extreme south to the farthest northern settlement is a good many miles; but in the north, south, east and west brick clay is found and bricks are being manufactured to meet the present requirements of the province. Millions are made now; but the demand is increasing rapidly. There are now about twenty-five establishments in which bricks are being manufactured from clay or cement. Capital will find opportunities along this line for a profitable investment. The manufacture of tile and of some grades of pottery will no doubt be undertaken in due time. At Roche Percee, a clay suitable for this purpose occurs; and in other places the necessary materials no doubt will be found. It is reported that a large company will operate at Yellow Grass in manufacturing tile and drain pipes from the clays that are found there in such great profusion.

As might be expected in a province whose agricultural resources show greater development than its other natural resources, the flour milling industry has received more attention than many others. There are a present thirty-four flour mills in Saskatchewan, with a total capacity of 3,700 barrels per day. The opportunities for the establishment of additional mills are not limited; and the industry will expand greatly in such a hard-wheat district as Saskatchewan.

Where cattle are kept, dairying should be a profitable branch of agriculture. There are in the province at present only seven creameries in operation. The supply of dairy and creamery butter has not been sufficient during recent years for local requirement. Nor is the supply of poultry adequate to supply the local markets. Large quantities are imported from the eastern provinces annually.



A "ninety-bushel-to-the-acre" crop one mile south of Regina

Rossie, Regina

The manufacture of pulp is an industry for which abundant supplies of raw material occur in the northern part of the province within a convenient distance of railways. All paper used in the province must at present be imported. Capital should investigate this opportunity.

Every year large quantities of flax straw are destroyed in Saskatchewan. The fibre from this straw might be utilised in a number of ways,—in the manufacture of binder twine, for insulating walls in cold storage plants and in other kinds of buildings, or in the manufacture of upholstered furniture.

Coal mining is carried on principally in the southern part of the province. A test made recently at Maple Creek revealed the fact that a seam of coal about seven feet in thickness underlies that district at a depth of three hundred feet. At other places,—Wood Mountain, Cypress Hills, and at different places in the districts intervening,—there are deposits of lignite that could be worked profitably if transportation facilities were available. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is now planning the construction of a line of railway west from Weyburn to Lethbridge, which will traverse the districts mentioned and will simplify the question of transportation of fuel from that part of the province.

LAND VALUES.

An inquiry was instituted about a year ago by the department of agriculture for Saskatchewan concerning the values of farm lands, both improved and unimproved; and the results are given herewith, compiled according to the crop statistical districts, which are shown on the accompanying map. The figures were obtained from the councillors of the local improvement districts and may therefore be taken as authoritative. It is true that prices may have been advanced since that date; but it will no doubt be found that a considerable part of the land that is for sale in the several districts may be purchased for very little more than the price named herein. The accompanying figures do not fully indicate the range of values. Both the highest and the lowest prices for land, whether improved or unimproved, are average prices; and the figures comprised in these averages contain prices both higher and lower than the average. For instance, the lowest price given for improved lands in crop district No. 2 is \$21.50 per acre, and the highest \$33.00 per acre. It will be found that the lowest price in some townships in that crop district is about \$15.00, and the highest about \$50.00, although the average of the figures given to the department indicates that good improved lands may be bought in that vicinity for from \$21.50 to \$33.00 per acre. The same explanation applies to the land values given for the other crop districts.

A comparison of the prices appended hereto with those asked by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for their lands will show that the prices given in the statement are not very different from the company's figures for unim-

proved land. In all parts of Saskatchewan where that company owns land, except along their main line in the south-western corner, the range of prices is from \$10.00 to \$25.00 per acre. In that vicinity, the price is about \$8.00 per acre.

The following statement shows approximately the value per acre of both improved and unimproved farm land in the several crop statistical divisions in the province:

Crop District	Improved lands		Unimproved lands	
	From	To	From	To
No. 1.....	\$18.80	\$25.20	\$12.00	\$15.75
2.....	21.50	33.00	21.70	31.00
3.....	15.00	21.00	10.40	18.00
4.....	14.40	26.90	13.90	22.00
5.....	17.55	24.75	11.40	15.90
6.....	14.20	28.00	10.15	14.40
7.....	17.25	24.90	10.80	17.55
8.....	12.15	16.00	8.55	11.15
9.....	13.00	18.55	10.60	14.40

The value of farm property has increased very rapidly since 1902. The remarkable crops of the last seven years and the impetus given thereby to immigration have been the prime factors in promoting an upward trend of values. But no one will admit that the prices asked at present for good agricultural land are too high. In fact those who are competent to judge of land values say that the crops produced on the cultivated lands of Western Canada will make farming on land worth \$100.00 per acre a profitable undertaking. Thus it will be seen that the value attached to property here at present is remarkably low considering the productive capacity of our soil. In 1901, the department of agriculture for the North-West Territories published a pamphlet in which it was stated that lands were for sale by the different railway companies at prices from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per acre. It is not improbable that prices in 1915 will be advanced as much beyond present values as the prices at present quoted are in excess of the figures of seven years ago.

There are many land companies at present engaged in the sale of farm lands in the West; and it is not difficult for the would-be purchaser to find one willing to sell to him. To the person desirous of investing we would say, investigate thoroughly before you buy. There is so much good land for sale, and so many good companies through whom to do business that there is no necessity for any person being duped in a transaction of this nature. The land departments of the different railway companies that have lands for sale will be pleased to supply prices and terms to prospective purchasers.

FARM LAND AND HOW TO GET IT.

All lands in Saskatchewan belonged originally to the Crown. The policy of settling the lands by granting them to actual settlers in lots of 160 acres to each person entitled to obtain homestead entry was adopted many years ago. The homesteader of course is required to fulfil certain conditions prescribed by the homestead law, which are referred to on another page.

When railway construction through the North-West Territories was undertaken, a large grant of land amounting to twenty-five million acres was made by the Dominion Government to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. From time to time the government assisted other railway companies by granting land subsidies to them as the country through which their lines were projected was at that time unable to afford any immediate revenue to the transportation companies. In that way a very considerable portion of the agricultural land in Saskatchewan passed into the hands of the railway companies, principally the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian Northern Railway Company. The Hudson's Bay Co. received one-twentieth of all the land south of the North Saskatchewan river when in 1868 they transferred their interest in the Canadian North-West to the Dominion Government. Their land consists of section 8 and three-quarters of section 26 in each township. Other companies have valuable land holdings and are disposing of them rapidly.

At present in Saskatchewan several millions of acres have been taken up as homesteads. The title for other millions has passed from the railway companies to actual settlers; but there still remain millions of acres of Crown lands available as homesteads.

A SUMMARY OF THE LATEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

Homestead Entry.

All surveyed Dominion lands (excepting sections 8 and 26 in each township) in Saskatchewan, being agricultural land, not reserved, and unoccupied, are open to homestead entry.

Every person who is the sole head of a family, and every male person who has attained the age of eighteen years and is a British subject, or declares an intention to become a British subject, is entitled to obtain entry for a homestead to the extent of one quarter section (160 acres) upon payment of an entry fee of ten dollars. A widow having minor children dependent upon her for support is permitted to make entry for a homestead as the sole head of a family.

Application for homestead entry may be made either at the land agency for the district in which the land is situate, or at the office of a sub-agent authorised to transact business in the district. An application for homestead entry made before a sub-agent must be transmitted to the agent forthwith and has no force and effect until received by him.

Application for homestead entry must be made by the applicant in person. Application by proxy is permitted, however, in the case of a person making entry on behalf of a father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, when duly authorised to do so in the form prescribed. Application for entry by proxy cannot be accepted by a sub-agent, but the proxy must appear before the



"When the frost is on the pumkin, and the fodder's in the shock"

Tegart, Lumsden



land agent in person. The homesteader on whose behalf such entry is made must before the expiration of six months from the date of the entry appear personally before the agent and satisfy him that he is already in residence, or on his way to commence such residence; and in the latter case, that he will be in residence before the end of the six months. Should he fail to appear, the agent must cancel the entry without notice at the end of the six months from the date of entry.

When there is evidence that a homestead entry has been secured by personation, misrepresentation, perjury or fraud, the entry will be cancelled promptly.

Homestead Duties.

A homesteader is required by the provisions of "The Dominion Land Act" to perform residence and cultivation duties in each year during a term of three years as follows:

Residence Duties.

A homesteader may perform the residence duties by living in a habitable house upon his homestead at least six months in each year during a term of three years, or he may perform the required six months residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him of not less than eighty acres in extent and situated within nine miles of his homestead.

If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased), or son, daughter, brother or sister of a homesteader has permanent residence on farming lands owned solely by him, not less than eighty acres in extent within nine miles of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by him within the same distance from such homestead, such homesteader may perform his homestead duties by living with the father (or the mother).

A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned solely by himself must notify the agent for the district of such intention, and keep him informed as to his post office address. Otherwise the entry is liable to become cancelled.

Every entrant for a homestead shall be allowed six months from the date of entry within which, in his own person, to take possession of the land and begin residence thereon; if the entry is not perfected within six months, it shall be liable to cancellation.

Cultivation Duties.

All settlers who obtain entry for a homestead are required to perform the following cultivation duties:

A homesteader who resides upon his homestead is required to break at least thirty acres of his homestead (of which twenty must be cropped) before applying for his patent. A reasonable proportion of the cultivation duties must be done during each year.

When the duties are being performed under the regulations permitting residence upon land within nine miles of the homestead, the total required to be broken shall be at least fifty acres (of which thirty acres must be cropped).

Cancellation.

The entry of any homesteader who does not comply with the requirements as to residence and cultivation duties is liable to cancellation.

Application for the cancellation of the entry of a homesteader in default must be made in person at the land agency for the district within which the land is situate, or at the office of a sub-agent authorised to transact business for that district. When application for cancellation is made before a sub-agent, such application has no force or effect until transmitted to the agent and received by him.

Application for Patent.

Application for patent may after completion of the homestead duties be made by a homesteader before an agent, or a homestead inspector, or before a sub-agent for the district.

Patent cannot be issued to any person who is not a British subject by birth or by naturalisation. Application for naturalisation may be made before homestead inspectors appointed commissioners to receive the same.

Purchased Homestead and Pre-emption Tract.

Purchased homesteads may be acquired in Saskatchewan under the conditions provided in the Dominion Lands Act within the area bounded on the south by the international boundary line; on the north by the north line of the 44th township; on the east by the line of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie railway from the international boundary to the Canadian Pacific railway main line, then by the Canadian Pacific railway main line to the third principal meridian, then by the 3rd principal meridian to the north line of the 44th township; and on the west by the 4th principal meridian.

Pre-emptions may be acquired within the same area except that in townships in which any railway company has taken eight sections as part of its land grant, no pre-emption may be taken.

Pre-emption.

Any person who obtains entry for a homestead under the Dominion Lands Act of 1908 and continues to own and reside upon the land included therein, and does not hold, or has not assigned his right to, or has not received patent for pre-emption under that or any previous Act; or, has obtained entry for homestead under the provisions of Chapter 55 of the Revised Statutes, 1906, or any previous Act in that behalf, and continues to own the land included therein, and does not hold, or has not assigned his right to, or has not received patent for pre-emption under the present or any previous Act, may pre-empt any available quarter section lying alongside his homestead or separated therefrom by only a road allowance, on payment of a fee of \$10.

Forfeiture or cancellation of the homestead right forfeits or cancels the pre-emption right at the same time.

The homesteader becomes entitled to patent for pre-emption by (1) residing for six months in each of six years on either his homestead or pre-emption, (2) erecting a habitable house satisfactory to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands on his homestead or pre-emption, (3) cultivating 80 acres of either the homestead or pre-emption, or both, (4) paying for the pre-emption at the rate of \$3 an acre.

The amount of cultivation required may be reduced by order of the Governor in Council. One-third of the purchase money must be paid three years after the date of entry for the pre-emption and the balance in five equal annual instalments with interest at five per cent.

Patent may be claimed at any time after completion of the duties on paying the price in full; and, unless claimed within eight years, the pre-emption may be cancelled. If homestead or pre-emption duties are not fulfilled the pre-emption may be cancelled, and any money paid on account may be refunded.

In the event of conflicting applications for a pre-emption entry, the homesteader whose homestead receipt was first granted shall have the first right, provided his homestead entry is in good standing. If the homestead entry is under protection, it shall not be deemed to be in good standing against an entry in good standing and not under protection.

Purchased Homestead.

Any person who obtains a homestead under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act, 1908, but, owing to the absence of available land adjoining his homestead, is prevented from exer-

cising his right of pre-emption under the next preceding section; or has obtained entry for a homestead under the provisions of Chapter 55 of the Revised Statutes 1900, or of any previous Act in that behalf, and is prevented from obtaining a pre-emption under the preceding section owing to the absence of available land adjoining his homestead; or has obtained entry for homestead prior to the passing of the present Act for which he has received or become entitled to letters patent; or has otherwise exhausted his right to entry for a free homestead under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act may, after the issue of patent for his homestead, or upon completing the requirements requisite to obtaining letters patent therefor to the satisfaction of the Agent of Dominion Lands for the district as provided by this Act, or by regulation or order made thereunder, obtain entry as a purchased homestead for any available quarter section open for entry on payment of a fee of \$10.

The homestead purchaser becomes entitled to patent by, (1) residing for six months in each of three years upon the purchased homestead; (2) erecting upon it a habitable house of a value of at least \$300; (3) cultivating 30 acres of the land; (4) paying for it at the rate of \$3 an acre. The area of cultivation required may be reduced by order of the Governor in Council.

If the entrant for a purchased homestead resides upon his own farm of not less than 80 acres within nine miles of the purchased homestead, exclusive of the width of road allowance crossed in the measurement, residence upon such a farm is accepted as residence upon his purchased homestead.

Payment must be made one-third at the date of entry and the balance in five equal annual instalments with interest at five per cent.; but payment may be made in full at any time after completion of the duties, and patent demanded.

If patent is not applied for in five years from the date of entry, the entry may be cancelled. If the entrant for a purchased homestead fails to fulfil in any year the duties required, the entry may be cancelled, and any money paid may be refunded. An entrant for a purchased homestead before the issue of patent for his free homestead who fails to secure patent for his free homestead shall thereby forfeit his entry for a purchased homestead. No person who has received patent for a purchased homestead may receive entry for another.

SYNOPSIS OF REGULATIONS CONCERNING MINERAL LANDS.

COAL.—Coal mining rights which are the property of the Crown may be leased for a term of 21 years, at an annual rental of \$1.00 an acre. Not more than 2,500 acres shall be leased to one applicant, which in surveyed territory must be contiguous and must be described by section, township, and range, and in unsurveyed territory must be staked out.

All applications should be submitted to the agent of Dominion Lands for the district in which the rights applied for are situated, and should be accompanied by a fee of \$5.00 in each case. The lease shall include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase a certain area of surface at \$10.00 an acre. A royalty at the rate of five cents per ton shall be collected on the merchantable coal mined.

Permits to mine coal for domestic purposes may be issued on application to the agent of Dominion Lands for the district in which the lands are situated for an area not exceeding three acres which area must previously have been staked out by planting a post at each corner. The frontage must not exceed three chains or the length ten chains. Rental \$5.00 an acre per annum, and royalty 15 cents per ton for bituminous and 10 cents for lignite coal. Sworn returns of the quantity mined under a permit to be made monthly. No rental to be charged if the permittee is the owner of the surface.

Quartz.—Any person eighteen years of age or over, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,500x1,500 feet. The fee for recording a claim is \$5.00.

At least \$100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When \$500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made,

and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at \$1 per acre.

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 2½ per cent. on the sales.

Placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee \$5, renewable yearly.

An applicant may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the minister of the interior.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental \$10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 2½ per cent. collected on the output after it exceeds \$10,000.

INFORMATION FOR SETTLERS.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at any Dominion lands office in Saskatchewan information as to the lands that are open for entry in that district, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them. Full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws may be obtained on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba; the Bureau of Information and Statistics, Department of Agriculture, Regina, Saskatchewan. Dominion land agents can furnish information regarding land in their respective districts only.

For disposal of land by free grant or as pre-emptions the Dominion Government has established the following agencies, at which all business in relation to lands within the district of each must be transacted:

District	Agent	Address
Battleford	L. P. O. Noel	Battleford
Estevan	R. C. Kisbey	Estevan
Humboldt	Alex. Norquay	Humboldt
Moose Jaw	John Rutherford	Moose Jaw
Prince Albert	George L. Dempster	Prince Albert
Regina	L. Rankin	Regina
Saskatoon		Saskatoon
Yorkton	James Penker	Yorkton

The lands comprised in these districts are as follows (figures inclusive):

Battleford District.—Townships north of and including townships 38 ranges 11 to 29 west of the third meridian.

Estevan District.—Townships 1 to 9 ranges 1 to 23 west of the second meridian.

Humboldt District.—Townships 24 to 42 ranges 13 to 20; townships 30 to 42 ranges 21 to 29 all west of the second meridian.

Moose Jaw District.—Townships 1 to 18 ranges 24 to 25; townships 1 to 19 range 26; townships 1 to 20 range 27; townships 1 to 21 ranges 28, 29 and 30 all west of the second meridian; townships 1 to 22 ranges 1 and 2; townships 1 to 25 ranges 3 to 30 all west of the third meridian.

Prince Albert District. Townships north of and including township 39 ranges 1 to 12; townships north of and including township 43 ranges 13 to 28 all west of the second meridian; townships north of and including township 44 ranges 1 to 10 all west of the third meridian.

Regina District. Townships 10 to 18 ranges 1 to 6; townships 10 to 21 ranges 7 to 9; townships 10 to 23 ranges 10 to 18; townships 16 to 23 ranges 19 to 20; townships 15 to 29 range 21; townships 17 to 29 ranges 22 to 23; townships 19 to 29 ranges 24 and 25; townships 20 to 29 range 26; townships 21 to 29 range 27; townships 22 to 29 ranges 28 and 29 all west of the second meridian; townships 23 to 25 ranges 1 and 2 west of the third meridian.

Saskatoon District.—Townships 26 to 43 ranges 1 to 10; townships 26 to 37 ranges 11 to 29 all west of the third meridian.

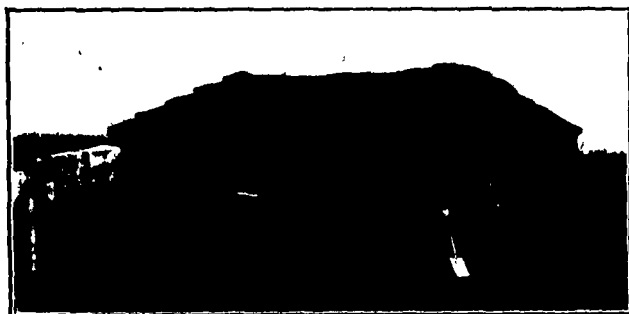
Yorkton District.—Townships 17 to 38 ranges 30 to 34 all west of the first meridian; townships 19 to 38 ranges 1 to 6; townships 22 to 38 ranges 7 to 9; townships 24 to 38 ranges 10 to 12 all west of the second meridian.

IN WHAT PART OF SASKATCHEWAN CAN I GET A HOMESTEAD?

There was a time when the above question could easily have been answered; but to answer it now is more difficult than it was ten years ago. In fact, the beginning of the present century has seen a mighty transformation of all parts of the Canadian West, but in no other province has there been a greater change than in Saskatchewan. More than 60 per cent. of the entries granted for homesteads in the Canadian West during the last four years were for Saskatchewan land. Scores of miles in advance of projected lines of railway, homesteaders pressed forward to secure a portion of our fertile prairie. Five years ago practically all the country in Saskatchewan west of the "Soo" and the "Prince Albert" lines was unoccupied. Now, however, it is difficult to get good homesteads within a reasonable distance of any of the older lines of railway or of even the projected lines. It does not follow, however, that there are no lands in Saskatchewan available for homesteading. In fact, there is more unoccupied surveyed Dominion land in this province than in the other three Western provinces combined. At the beginning of 1909 there were in the four Western provinces 195,731 quarter sections of Dominion land surveyed, but not occupied. In Saskatchewan there were at that time 106,327 homesteads available. Scenes similar to those that were witnessed when the older districts were being occupied are still being enacted. Settlers crowd into new districts in advance of the railway, which soon follows them.

Speaking generally, the principal homestead tract in Saskatchewan is west of the Canadian Pacific Railway lines from North Portal to Outlook, and south of town-

ship 30. The only other parts of the province in which homesteads are available in considerable numbers are the northern districts. Nearly all the lines of railway passing through the province point in a north-westerly direction and settlement has, of course, followed the railways. The result is that the district in the south-western part of the province, to which reference has been made, and districts in the north-east and in the north may be regarded as but sparsely inhabited. Homesteaders were attracted to the other districts because they possessed or were about to be supplied with transportation facilities. The supplying of these facilities to other districts in preference to the ones referred to may have been because the routes followed were the best, or because the country traversed seemed to be the most valuable for agricultural purposes. Whatever supposition we may be inclined to accept, the facts remain that these lands have not been occupied and that homesteaders have recently turned their attention to them just as other homesteaders formerly turned to the lands now occupied. The country south of Moose Jaw was for a long time regarded as semi-



"Be it ever so humble, there no place like home"

Cunningham, Moose Jaw

arid; but so was the whole "Soo" line country believed to be. The latter now produces without stint some of the best grain in the West, and if the proper methods of cultivation be used, the district farther west will also yield good crops. The country in the north-east, however, is abundantly supplied with moisture. In places there is even an excess of moisture, for parts of that district are low and marshy. This, however, does not apply generally to the country west of Prince Albert, and there is undoubtedly a large amount of rich agricultural land in the north-eastern part of the province also.

Of course, a great deal of homesteading has taken place in the south-western part of Saskatchewan, but there still remain a great many homesteads. In September, 1908, a great rush for homesteads took place here as in other parts of the province. People thronged to the district

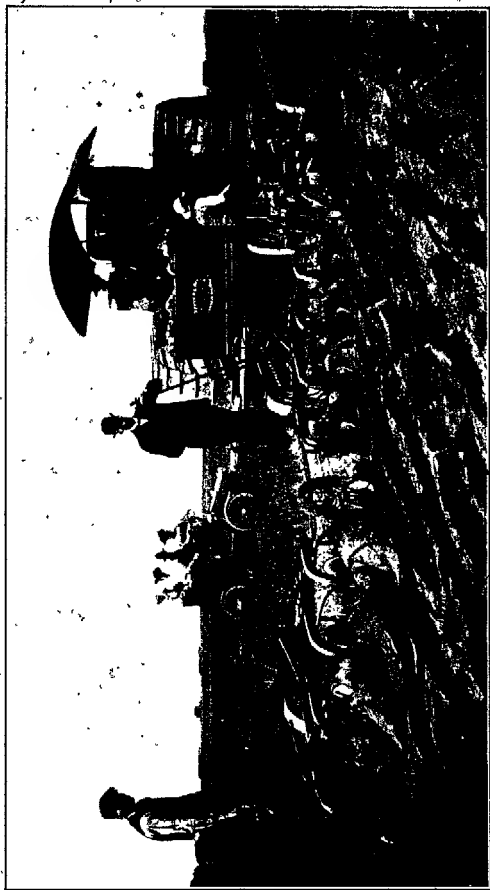
south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and west of Moose Jaw. Between the railway and the international boundary lie several million acres of unoccupied land. Ranchers pastured their stock there for years, but as other districts became occupied, the vacant lands in that vicinity were in great demand, and last year homesteading took place there on a large scale. Mortlach, Herbert and Swift Current were points from which prospective homesteaders made excursions into the south country, and after making a selection they filed their entries at either Swift Current, Herbert or Moose Jaw. The agency for the district is at the latter point, and sub-agencies are located at both Herbert and Swift Current. At the beginning of 1909 there were 60,644 unoccupied quarter sections of Dominion land in the Moose Jaw district and there are yet 134 townships that have not been surveyed. When these are surveyed, the possible number of homestead entries will be largely increased.



A farm residence near Lumsden. What a few good crops
make possible *Tegart, Lumsden*

A great inducement to settlers to locate in the district west of Moose Jaw is the fact that an additional 160 acres of land can be obtained by each homesteader as a purchased homestead or as a pre-emption. The terms under which these pre-emptions are granted may be found elsewhere in this pamphlet. The map contained herein shows the boundaries of the district in which pre-emptions are obtainable, and the townships in which they may be obtained are indicated by shaded lines.

That part of the province south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway is not yet supplied with railways. The season of 1909 will, however, see the beginning of a line of railway which will be constructed west from Weyburn on the Soo line, with the intention ult-



"Breaking" virgin prairie on the farm of F. W. Henschell, Rosthern

Friesen, Rosthern

mately of reaching Lethbridge in Southern Alberta. Probably not more than 25 or 50 miles will be built in 1909, but each season should see some additional mileage constructed, as there is in that district a great deal of unoccupied land, almost all of which is available for settlement either as homesteads, purchased homesteads, or pre-emptions.

North of the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway and east of Humboldt there is a considerable tract of land which is but partly settled. It is, however, in the wooded part of the province, and the character of the country is quite different from the open level prairie that is found in the southern and central parts of Saskatchewan. Some timber limits are found in that section of the province and over the greater part of the country between the Canadian Northern Railway Company's lines of railway there is more or less timber and scrub, consisting of spruce, poplar and birch. Lumbering is not carried on to any considerable extent, but there is nevertheless sufficient timber of great value to settlers for building purposes and for fuel. The expense of clearing the land for cultivation would be greater than in the prairie sections, but there would, on the other hand, be less difficulty and expense in providing fuel. One drawback in that part of the province is the difficulty of constructing roads, owing to the fact that parts of the townships are low and marshy, although all of them contain a lot of good agricultural land.

North and west of Prince Albert and north of Battleford there is a great area of unoccupied land. Some of it, of course, is timber land, and the lumbering industry of Saskatchewan is carried on in a part of that area. It has not yet been demonstrated just what proportion of that part of the province is suitable for agricultural purposes. Settlements are, however, being established north of Prince Albert and in the country west of Prince Albert, particularly north of Battleford. In fact, north of the settled country in that part of the province there are opportunities for successful colonisation, and in the next few years that district will be still further developed.

Railway construction will be begun during the summer of 1909 to connect Prince Albert and Battleford in a direct line. A traffic bridge was constructed recently across the Saskatchewan river north of Prince Albert, which will make possible the linking of the two cities as stated.

Another field for homesteading is along the route of the Canadian Northern branch line from Saskatoon in a south-westerly direction towards Calgary. Seventy-five miles of that line were built in 1908, and at the end of the year the western terminus of the line was Zealandia. Further construction work will be done during 1909 and the route will probably be almost due west from Zealandia. Homesteaders may, therefore, be expected to select land along the route to be followed by that line. In 1906 and 1907 a lot of land was occupied in that district, but the

opening up of the odd numbered sections has made available large areas of land that until 1908 were withheld from settlement.

At the beginning of 1909 there were about 15,000 available homesteads in the Prince Albert district, and as many more were to be obtained in the Battleford district. The Humboldt, Yorkton, Regina and Estevan districts have been pretty carefully examined by homesteaders, but there are yet about 15,000 quarter sections available for entry. These figures take into account only the surveyed townships. In the north-western part, the opening of new townships will supply additional opportunities for homesteading, but with the number of entries that are being made annually it will not be many years before all Dominion lands south of township 50, both odd and even numbered sections, will be homesteaded or pre-empted, and the rush for free lands insofar as that part of the province is concerned will then be a thing of the past.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS RELATING TO SETTLERS' EFFECTS.

The following is an extract from the Canadian Customs tariff specifying what articles may be admitted free of duty as settlers' effects:

Settlers' effects, viz:—Wearing apparel, books, usual and reasonable household furniture and other household effects; instruments and tools of trade, occupation, or employment; guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, bicycles, carts, wagons, and other highway vehicles, agricultural implements and live stock for the farm, not to include live stock or articles for sale, or for use as a contractor's outfit, nor vehicles nor implements moved by mechanical power, nor machinery for use in any manufacturing establishment; all the foregoing if actually owned abroad by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada and subject to regulations by the Minister of Customs; Provided that any dutiable articles entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought by the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada.

A settler may bring into Canada free of duty live stock for the farm on the following basis, if he has actually owned such live stock abroad for at least six months before his removal to Canada, and has brought them into Canada within one year after his first arrival, viz.: If horses only are brought in, 16 will be allowed; if cattle only are brought in, 16 will be allowed; if sheep only are brought in, 160 will be allowed; if swine only are brought in, 160 will be allowed. If horses, cattle, sheep and swine are brought in together, or some of each, the same proportions as given above will be allowed, viz.: at the rate of one horse or one cow for each ten acres of land up to 160 acres, or one sheep or one hog for each acre.

The settler will be required to fill up a form (which will be supplied him by the customs officer on application) giving description, value, etc., of the goods and articles he wishes to be allowed to bring in free of duty. He will also be required to take the following oath:

I,, do hereby solemnly make oath and say that all the goods and articles hereinbefore mentioned are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, entitled to free entry as settlers' effects, under the tariff of duties of customs now in force, and that all of them have been actually owned by myself for at least six months before my removal to Canada; and that none of the goods or articles shown in this entry have been imported as merchandise or for use in any manufacturing estab-

ishment, or as a contractor's outfit, or for sale, and that I intend becoming a permanent settler within the Dominion of Canada, and that the "Live Stock" enumerated and described in the entry herewith attached is intended for my own use on the farm which I am about to occupy or cultivate, and not for sale or speculative purposes, nor for the use of any other person or persons.

ANIMAL QUARANTINE.

All animals imported into the Dominion of Canada from the United States must be accompanied by a statutory declaration or affidavit made by the owner or importer stating clearly the purpose for which said animals are imported, viz.: Whether for breeding purposes, for milk production, for work, for grazing, feeding, or slaughter, or whether they form part of settlers' effects, or whether they are entered for temporary stay, as provided by these regulations.

Said declaration or affidavit must be presented to the Collector of Customs at the port of entry, who will decide whether the animals are entitled to entry under these regulations, and who will notify the Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture in all cases where the regulations require an inspection to be made.

Horses, mules, or asses forming part of settlers' effects shall be inspected and should be accompanied by:

(a) A satisfactory certificate of mallein test dated not more than thirty days prior to the date of entry, and signed by an inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry; or

(b) A similar certificate from a reputable veterinarian provided such certificate is indorsed by an inspector of the said Bureau of Animal Industry; or,

(c) A similar certificate from an inspector of the Canadian Department of Agriculture.

If not so accompanied, such horses, mules, or asses may be submitted to the mallein test by an inspector of the Canadian Department of Agriculture at any time after their arrival in Canada. If found to react within a period of six months of date of entry they will be destroyed without compensation.

If on inspection at the boundary, glanders is found in any consignment, all animals comprising it shall be returned to the United States, but nonreactors may be again presented for entry and further test after the lapse of a period of not less than fifteen days from the date of the first test, provided that satisfactory evidence is produced to the effect that they have not, during the said period, been in contact with affected animals.

Horses, mules, and asses found to be, or suspected of being affected with any contagious disease may be returned to the United States or otherwise dealt with as the Veterinary Director General may order.

NOTE.—Settlers should load their effects in such a way as will permit the removal of their horses from the car at any time while in transit in order that any animals that react may be returned to the point of shipment. If they should be brought into Canada and upon being subjected to the mallein test within six months of their arrival are found to react they must be destroyed, and no compensation will be allowed for animals so destroyed.

All cattle shall be inspected, and if so ordered by the Minister, may be detained, isolated, submitted to the tuberculin test, dipped, or otherwise treated, or, in default of such order, where the inspector has reason to believe or suspect that animals are affected with or have been exposed to contagious or infectious disease.

Cattle found to be diseased or suspected of being diseased may be returned to the United States or otherwise dealt with as the Veterinary Director General may order.

Cattle for breeding purposes and milk production six months old or over, if unaccompanied by a satisfactory tuberculin test chart signed by a veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, must be detained in quarantine for one week or such further period as may be deemed necessary and subjected to the tuberculin test; cattle reacting thereto must be returned to the United States or slaughtered without compensation.

Importers may be required to furnish a statutory declaration that the chart produced applies to the cattle it purports to describe and no other.

All swine must be accompanied by a certificate signed by a veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry stating that neither swine plague or hog cholera has existed within a radius of five miles of the premises in which they have been kept for a period of six months immediately preceding the date of shipment, but such swine shall nevertheless be inspected, and shall be subjected to a quarantine of thirty days before being allowed to come in contact with Canadian animals.

Swine found to be suffering from contagious disease may be slaughtered without compensation, returned to the United States, or otherwise dealt with as the Veterinary Director General may order.

All sheep and goats shall be inspected, and, if so ordered by the Minister, may be detained, isolated, dipped, or otherwise treated, or, in default of such order, where the Inspector has reason to believe or suspect that the animals are affected with or have been exposed to contagious or infectious disease.

Sheep or goats found to be diseased or suspected of being diseased may be returned to the United States or otherwise dealt with as the Veterinary Director General may order.

FREIGHT REGULATIONS RESPECTING SETTLERS' EFFECTS.

1. Carloads of settlers' effects, within the meaning of the settlers' tariff, may be made up of the following described property for the benefit of the actual settlers, viz.: Live stock in any number up to but not exceeding ten (10) head, all told, viz.: Cattle, calves, sheep, hogs, mules or horses; household goods and personal property (second hand); wagons or other vehicles for personal use (second-hand); farm machinery, implements and tools (all second-hand); softwood lumber (pine, hemlock or spruce only), and shingles, which must not exceed 2,000 feet in all, or the equivalent thereof; or in lieu of, not in addition to the lumber and shingles, a portable house may be shipped; seed grain; small quantity of trees or shrubbery; small lot live poultry or pet animals, and sufficient feed for the live stock while on the journey. Settlers' effects rates, however, will not apply on shipments of second-hand wagons, buggies, farm machinery, implements or tools, unless accompanied by household goods; and will not apply on automobiles, hearses, omnibuses, or similar articles, under any circumstances.

2. Merchandise, such as groceries, provisions, hardware, etc., if new, will not be regarded as settlers' effects, and if shipped will be charged the regular classified tariff rates. Agents both at loading and delivering stations must personally satisfy themselves that contraband articles are not loaded, and see that actual weight is charged when carloads exceed 21,000 pounds.

3. Top loads will not be permitted.—Agents must see that nothing is loaded on top of box or stock cars. This manner of loading is dangerous and is absolutely forbidden.

4. Passes.—One man will be passed free in charge of full carloads of settlers' effects when containing live stock, to feed, water, and care for them in transit. Agents must fill out the usual live stock form of contract.

5. Settlers' effects, to be entitled to carload rates, must consist of a carload from one point of shipment to one point of destination. Carload shipments will not be stopped in transit for completion or partial unloading.

6. The minimum carload weight of 21,000 pounds is applicable only to cars not exceeding 36 feet in length; larger cars must not be used for this business. If the actual weight of the carload exceeds 21,000 pounds the additional weight will be charged for at carload rate.

7. The minimum charge for less than carload shipments will be 100 pounds at regular first-class rates.

8. Should a settler wish to ship more than ten head of live stock as per clause 1, agent will apply to his general freight agent for rate.

9. Less than carload shipments will be understood to mean only household goods (second-hand), wagons, or other vehicles

for personal use (second hand), and second-hand farm machinery, implements and tools. Settlers' effects rates, however, will not apply on shipments of second hand wagons, buggies, farm machinery, implements or tools, unless accompanied by household goods. Less than carload lots must be plainly addressed.

10. Car rental and storage of Freight in Cars. Under this tariff, when freight is to be loaded by consignee, or unloaded by consignee, one dollar (\$1.00) per car per day or fraction thereof, for delay beyond forty-eight hours in loading or unloading, will be added to the rates named herein, and constitute a part of the total charges to be collected by the carriers on the property.

Consignees are allowed twenty-four hours after notice of arrival of shipments in which to give orders for placing or delivery of cars before the forty-eight hours free time mentioned herein begins.

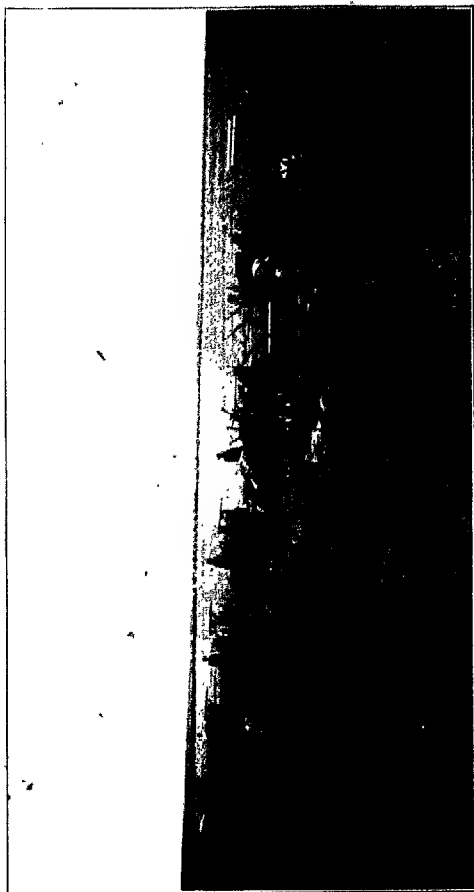
CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

When the census was taken in 1906, it was found that the rural population in Saskatchewan was much larger than the urban. No less than 81.2 per cent. of the total population lived in the rural municipalities. Since 1906 the population has increased probably not less than 100,000; and as the increase has been due principally to the settlement of free homestead lands, the ratio of rural to urban population may not have been disturbed.

There are only four cities in the province. There are 42 incorporated towns and 99 incorporated villages. In 1906 there were four cities, 24 towns and 71 villages. The total population of urban municipalities in Saskatchewan in 1901 was 11,266 and in 1906 it had increased to 48,462. The population in 1908 is not available, but the rate of increase since 1906 would probably be about the same.

Regina, the capital and seat of government is situated on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway 357 miles west of Winnipeg. It is also a terminus of the Canadian Northern Railway Company's Regina-Prince Albert and Brandon-Regina lines, and of the Arcola line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The city is situated in the centre of a fine agricultural district and is a considerable wholesale centre for agricultural machinery and for other wholesale business. There are at present two wholesale grocery houses, and a number of agencies for distributing goods to the retail trade have been placed in Regina. Little progress has been made in manufacturing. The principal manufactures have been building material and a modern soap factory is doing a large business. The city is well supplied with hotel accommodation. There are ten banks, and a large business in bonds and securities has been developed. Regina has good educational facilities; it contains a collegiate institute, and is the seat of the Provincial Normal School. A Dominion Land Office is located in Regina. The population in 1906 was 6,169, and is now estimated to be about 10,000.

Moose Jaw also on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 398 miles from Winnipeg and 41 miles west of Regina, is an important railway centre. It is a divisional point, and a terminus of the Soo line and of the line under construction from Moose Jaw to Lacombe via Outlook. The city is surrounded by a splendid agricultural district,



On a large fair in the Moose Jaw district

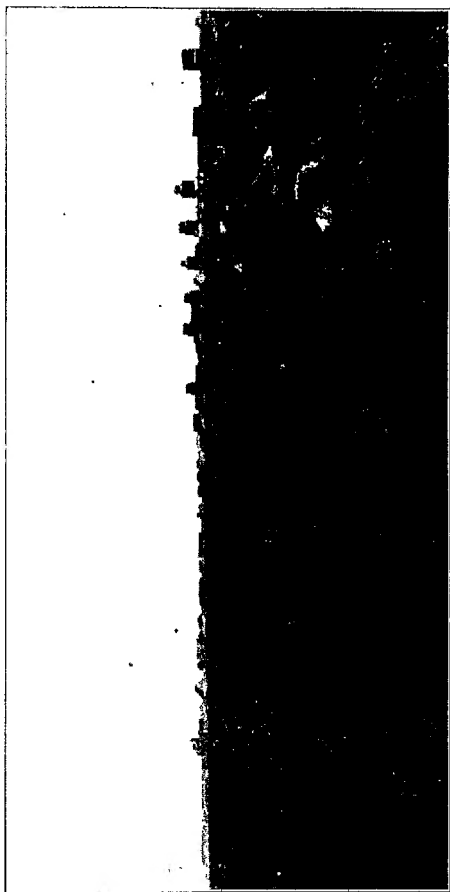
Cunningham, Moose Jaw

noted for the uniformly good average yields and the splendid quality of its crops. It has a flour mill of 1,000 barrel capacity. Extensive stock yards are also established there. At present the bulk of the homesteading in Saskatchewan takes place at the Dominion Land Office in Moose Jaw. The Moose Jaw land district contains more available Dominion land than any other land district in the province. The city has 6 banks and is well supplied with hotels, churches and schools, including a collegiate institute. The population of Moose Jaw in 1906 was 6,249 and is now estimated to be about 9,000.

Saskatoon, the seat of the University of Saskatchewan, is a growing city in the centre of the province and is beautifully situated on the south branch of the Saskatchewan river. It is well served by railways, being situated on the Canadian Northern Railway Company's Regina-Prince Albert line, and on the route of the Canadian Pacific Railway north-western line from Winnipeg to Edmonton. Grand Trunk Pacific trains will run into Saskatoon, and connection is made with Canadian Northern main line trains at Warman. There are seven banks. Hotels are numerous and well equipped. Good schools and churches are found there. A number of industries are already established, and the city is becoming an important distributing centre for that part of the province. A Dominion land agency was opened recently in Saskatoon. The population in 1901 was 113; in 1906, 3,011; and at present is estimated to be 6,500.

Prince Albert is the northern terminus of the Regina-Prince Albert and the Winnipeg-Prince Albert lines of the Canadian Northern Railway, and has a very pretty situation on the north branch of the Saskatchewan river. The city has a population estimated at 6,500. When the census was taken in 1906 the population was 3,005. Prince Albert is the centre of the lumbering industry in Saskatchewan and has four large saw mills. It is also the gateway to the north and does a large trade in furs. Mineral wealth was discovered about 200 miles north of the city and it is believed that considerable trade will result from a development of the mining property there. Prince Albert is well supplied with banks, churches, schools and hotels; and is the seat of a ladies' college. It contains also the agency for Dominion lands in the Prince Albert district.

Since the census was taken a large number of towns have sprung up along the lines of railways recently constructed. Some of these have already secured incorporation and others are being incorporated. The towns and villages in the province at the beginning of 1909 with the population in 1906 are as follows: Towns—Arcola, (652); Alameda, (333); Battleford, (933); Balgonie, (329); Broadview, (606); Carlyle, (374); Carnduff, (491); Caron, (215); Craik, (229); Davidson, (520); Estevan, (877); Francis, (141); Fleming, (260); Hanley, (568); Humboldt, (279); Indian Head, (1,545); Langham, (249); Lanigan; Lemberg, (365); Lumsden, (461); Lloydminster, (389); Maple Creek, (687); Mel-



A good crop of wheat on Cock Bros farm. Arcola in the distance

Burlington, Arcola



fort, (351); Milestone, (244); Moosomin, (1,152); North Battleford, (824); Rosethorn, (918); Oxbow, (527); Quill Lake; Qu'Appelle, (778); Rouleau, (304); Swift Current, (554); Sintaluta, (317); Strassburg, (203); Vonda, (174); Watson, (129); Wapella, (459); Weyburn, (966); Whitewood, (501); Yellow Grass, (344); Yorkton, (1,363); Wolseley, (935).

Villages Abernethy, (292); Aberdeen; Antler, (80); Asquith; Balcarras, (121); Birch Hills; Bladworth, (97); Borden; Buchanan; Canora, (169); Carleton Place, (194); Churchbridge, (65); Craven, (83); Creelman, (61); Cupar, (162); Dana; Disley; Drinkwater, (58); Dundurn, (213); Dubuc, (70); Duck Lake, (439); Earl Grey, (92); Esterhazy, (231); Etolmami; Fielding; Fillmore, (156); Foam Lake; Forget, (200); Fort Qu'Appelle, (170); Frohisher, (137); Gainsboro, (180); Girvin; Glen Ewen, (117); Govan; Grand Coulee; Grayson, (74); Grenfell, (677); Guernsey; Hague, (213); Halbrite, (272); Heward, (173); Herbert; Howell; Invermay; Jansen; Kamsack, (204); Kennedy; Kinistino, (180); Kisbey; Kronau; Lang, (108); Langenburg, (156); Lashburn; Lipton, (160); Lockwood; Midale; Macoun (102); Maldstone; Manor, (250); Maryfield; Maymont; Montmartre; Mortlach, (127); Muenster; Neudorf, (159); Nokomis; North Portal, (220); Osage, (75); Osler, (57); Rocanville, (136); Paynton; Pense, (185); Radisson, (156); Redvers, (138); Sedley; Saltcoats, (265); Sheho, (120); Star City, (109); Southey; Stoughton, (242); Stockholm, (70); Summerberry; Tantallon, (91); Theodore; Tisdale, (61); Togo, (50); Tuxford; Tyvan, (100); Wadena, (141); Warman, (129); Watrous; Wauchope, (72); Wawota; Welwyn; Wilkie; Wilcox; Windthorst; Wynyard.

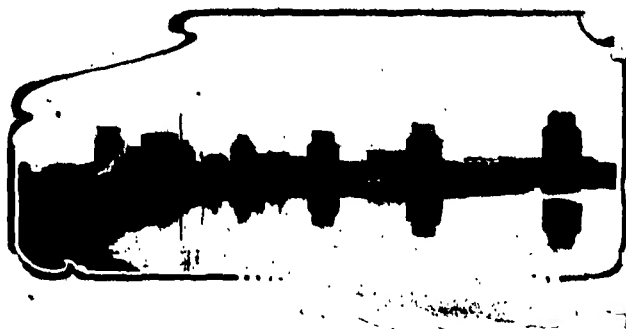
While the population where given is that of the 1906 census, there has been a larger growth in some villages and towns than in others. Many of them now have twice as many people as are credited to them according to the census, while others have not exceeded much the development they had attained in 1906.

Indian Head is the largest incorporated town in Saskatchewan and owes its prosperity largely to the fact that it is situated in one of the oldest and best farming districts in the West. Indian Head has more elevators than any other town in Saskatchewan, and was at one time known as the largest initial wheat shipping point in the world. The Dominion Government has a well equipped experimental farm there, and the work of the forestry branch of the Department of the Interior is carried on at Indian Head.

Yorkton is an important town on the M. & N.W. branch line of the Canadian Pacific Railway which will soon be that company's direct line from Winnipeg to Wetaskiwin. It is an important grain and stock shipping point, and is the agency of a Dominion land district.

Moosomin is an important town on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway 219 miles west of Winnipeg.

Battleford and North Battleford on the Saskatchewan river where it is joined by the Battle river are important points. Battleford was for a number of years the capital of the North-West Territories before the seat of government was moved to Regina. With the coming of the Canadian Northern Railway which passed along the north bank of the Saskatchewan, North Battleford was established and became a rival of the sister town on the south side of the river. Rosthern on the Regina-Prince Albert branch of the Canadian Northern Railway is the centre of a splendid agricultural district and exports large quantities of grain. Weyburn is a prosperous town on the Soo line of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Moose Jaw and North Portal. Rosthern and Weyburn are inclined to challenge Indian Head's supremacy as a wheat shipping point. The railway companies' records do not, however, show that either of them has in any year shipped as much grain as Indian Head. Weyburn is now connected by railway with Stoughton, thus furnishing a direct route to Brandon and the east. In the near future a line which



Flour mill and grain elevators at Weyburn

McMullen, Weyburn

will be begun in 1909 will connect Weyburn with Lethbridge in southern Alberta.

Wolseley on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway 295 miles west of Winnipeg is also the western terminus of the Reston-Wolseley branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is an important agricultural district. Qu'Appelle, Arcola, Estevan and Maple Creek are enterprising towns. Estevan on the "Soo" near the international boundary is in the Souris coal district. Besides being supplied with soft coal in abundance, there are extensive deposits of brick and pottery clays that will some day support important industries. It is also the centre of a Dominion land district. Maple Creek is in the centre of the ranching district and exports large numbers of cattle, horses and sheep annually.

Among the largest incorporated villages in the province are Broadview, a divisional point in the Canadian Pacific

Railway main line, 264 miles west of Winnipeg; Grenfell, the home of some of the most enterprising farmers in the province, also on the main line, 16 miles west of Broadview; Swift Current, a divisional point on the Canadian Pacific Railway main line 153 miles west of Regina. Duck Lake, on the Regina-Prince Albert branch is an important point in the centre of a good district. Other enterprising places are Alameda, Balgonie, Lemberg, Lloydminster, Melfort, Rouleau and Sinitaluta, all of which were shown by the census of 1906 to have a population of more than 300 souls. In addition to these there are many other thriving villages that now claim a population larger than that figure.

WORK AND WAGES.

Generally speaking there is little demand for labourers other than farm hands and domestic help. There is, it is true, a good deal of railway construction work that utilises large numbers of men, but they usually are hired by contractors at Winnipeg or at points farther east. But homesteaders with teams are often employed to do work of this nature and are able thus to supplement the revenue from their agricultural operations which in the early years is usually small. It should be remembered, however, that settlers near the route of the new railway lines can best take advantage of such opportunities. The regular market in the West for labour is, however, on the farm. Men are employed in many cases for the whole year, but some farmers who have not work for men throughout the whole twelve months engage them for only the crop season or from April to October. During these months the crops are grown, harvested and threshed, and many farmers are able before November to market the greater part of their grain. When men are employed for a twelve months term, they are paid from \$18 to \$28 per month with board and lodging. These are the extremes, however, and an average would probably be \$22 to \$25 per month for good men. When employed for only 8 months, the wages are higher, and other things being equal would average from \$20 to \$30 per month. For only harvesting and threshing, men are paid from \$30 to \$45 per month, or from \$1.50 to \$2.25 per day.

The wages paid to domestic servants average about \$15 per month, and about \$160 per annum.